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'ARAFAT, QADDUMI MAKE STATEMENTS ON JORDANIAN TALKS

JN181001 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 18 Mar 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[By Nasir al-Majali]

[Text] "The visit was very successful, positive and constructive. The talks we held as a joint delegation and the private talks I held personally and separately with His Majesty King Husayn were also successful and positive and came at the proper time." With these words, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat began his statement to AR-RA'Y at the border post at Ar-Ramtha a short while before his departure.

'Arafat said: The talks took place at the proper time in response to all developments and changes in this area, not only changes but plots, including the Camp David plot, King David plot and Carter's latest visit to Egypt and Israel.

'Arafat stressed that the big results of his talks with his majesty will appear shortly. He said the results of his talks will contribute to strengthening Jordanian-Palestinian relations as one family and "as one and not two peoples, one blood in two lands." This is how we are in Jordan and Palestine; we will continue to raise and practice this slogan.

'Arafat said that the results of the talks will further contribute to strengthening the bilateral bonds to confront the Zionist enemy. These bonds will contribute to strengthening the steadfastness of our people in the land occupied in 1948 as well as those in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

'Arafat said that during the talks we found in His Majesty King Husayn complete understanding, positiveness and fraternity. We found King Husayn as we hoped he would be and as we always imagine him.

'Arafat said: Through this statement I take the opportunity, in my name and on behalf of my brother members of the delegation and the PLO, to thank His Majesty King Husayn for the struggling spirit he has shown to strengthen our people's struggle in the occupied land and to continue support for the PLO to achieve its aims and ambitions of liberating the usurped land.

In reply to a question on the stand he thinks the Arab countries must adopt to confront the capitulatory plot, 'Arafat said: You know that a resolution was adopted at the Baghdad summit that if the plot took place and the capitulatory agreement was signed, the Arab foreign ministers would meet immediately to adopt the measures on which they agreed at the conference.

On his assessment of the Jordanian stand at the current stage, Abu 'Ammar said: I am pleased to express my feelings toward this firm stand which the Jordanian king, government and people are adopting toward this plot. This plot is aimed at creating a noose around the Arab nation's neck. He said: King Husayn's statement the day before yesterday at the Jordanian Cabinet meeting had a great effect and was received with good and important feelings by all the Palestinian resistance groups.

On the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog and the stages it reached, with the understanding that his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn is considered the peak of this dialog, 'Arafat said: My meeting with His Majesty King Husayn and my visit to Jordan come within the framework of a long and continuous series of fraternal struggling action waged by the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples. We are not guests in our country.

Abu 'Ammar further said: I came to my people and relatives and to my home to meet with King Husayn and the brother officials here to exchange views concerning the latest developments in the Arab arena in general and the Palestinian issue in particular. He said: I am confident we reached important decisions at this meeting.

In reply to a question on the Iranian Islamic revolution's stand toward the Palestinian revolution, 'Arafat said: As you and everybody know, the Iranian revolution has announced through the chief of staff that Iran is a confrontation state. This means it will stand with us and support our struggle.

In reply to a question on reported contacts between the PLO and the United States, 'Arafat said: These rumors are groundless; I can absolutely deny these reports.

Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Political Department, said to AR-RA'Y: A proper and complete atmosphere of fraternity and frankness prevailed in the Jordanian-Palestinian talks. He said that the situation in the Arab area in general was reviewed. He said that the talks concentrated on As-Sadat's signing of the peace treaty, President Carter's tour in the area and the tension such acts cause in the Arab area.

Qaddumi said: Carter's visit and the negative effects it had in the Arab area were thoroughly studied in the talks between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides. He said that at the meetings the two sides believed that a unified Arab stand is the basic thing to confront all challenges.

In reply to a question on whether the Baghdad summit resolutions will be the only Arab strategy after the capitulatory solution begins, Qaddumi said: Certainly the Arab foreign ministers' conference is required to convene to implement the resolutions adopted at the Baghdad summit as soon as possible. All the Arab countries that adopted these resolutions are required to implement them as soon as possible.

On the date and venue of the Arab foreign ministers' meeting, Qaddumi said that no date has been set but it must convene quickly. As for the venue of the meeting, there is general belief it will convene in Baghdad.

Qaddumi denied any official contacts between the PLO and the United States. He said that a number of U.S. congressmen have met publicly with Palestinian leaders. These meetings did not lead to any worthwhile results. The meetings were a mere exchange of views and briefings.

On the resolutions that the PLO believes the Arab foreign ministers must implement at their coming meeting, Qaddumi stressed that the PLO insists that all resolutions adopted at the Baghdad summit must be implemented against Egypt because Egypt deviated from Arab unanimity and thus harmed the Arab cause and the Palestine question. He said that foremost of these resolutions is boycotting not only Egypt but also the international establishments dealing with Egypt. Qaddumi called for breaking Arab diplomatic relations as basic because Egypt will let an Israeli embassy open on its territory for the first time. The resolutions Egypt is adopting individually are actually deviations from the Arab land and sound pan-Arab march.

On his views on the Jordanian stand toward capitulatory plots, Qaddumi lauded Jordan's struggling stand. He said that this stand strengthens the unified Arab stand against the settlement plots and separate peace.

Qaddumi pointed out that the talks held by the Jordanian and Palestinian sides under His Majesty King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat were fraternal. An atmosphere of amity prevailed in the talks. Views were close or in agreement on all issues, particularly concerning the need to take quick Arab action and to adopt countermeasures to confront the challenge at this stage.

ABU MAYZAR PRAISES JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN TALKS

JN172021 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 17 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 17 March--Following the Palestinian delegation's return from its visit to Jordan, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee official spokesman, affirmed that what took place during today's Palestinian-Jordanian meeting is considered an important step on the road to confronting the unilateral peace agreement conspiracy between As-Sadat's regime and the Zionist enemy at the expense of the unity of the Arab cause, the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and the Islamic and Christian holy places in holy Jerusalem.

Abu Mayzar added that the United States, which has planned for this conspiratorial agreement against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, has placed its interests in the Middle East region in direct confrontation with the Arab people in the region. He also added that the Jordanian-Palestinian discussions and the final statement issued after the meeting affirmed the determination of Jordan and the PLO to abide by the Baghdad summit resolutions and to implement them in order to confront the results of the Begin-As-Sadat-Carter agreement, particularly the self-rule plot, which consecrates the Zionist occupation and aims at liquidating the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights.

In conclusion, Abu Mayzar said that the two delegations' talks were characterized by a profound feeling of national and pan-Arab responsibility and were permeated by a warm, fraternal and cordial atmosphere. He added that the positive results of this meeting will soon surface on all levels.

'ARAFAT HEADS PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING 17 MAR

JN180634 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 18 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Following his return from Jordan, brother leader Abu 'Ammar presided over a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee in Damascus yesterday. The conferees discussed the results of the PLO delegation's visit to Jordan and the latest developments in the situation in the area.

SAUDI ARABIA

BRZEZINSKI'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO RIYADH REPORTED

Delegation's Arrival

LD171148 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] At noon today, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser to the U.S. President, arrived in Riyadh for a visit. He was welcomed at the airport by His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri, foreign under secretary for political affairs; Gen 'Uthman al-Hamid, chief of the General Staff; John West, U.S. ambassador, and members of his embassy staff.

Mr Brzezinski is being accompanied during his visit by Mr Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state; Gen David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Mr Chip Carter, son of President Carter.

Sa'ud al-Faysal, Brzezinski Meeting

LD171438 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1330 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--A meeting was held this afternoon between His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, and Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, who currently is on a visit to the kingdom.

The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by Dr Rashad Far'awm, his majesty's adviser; His Royal Highness Prince Turki al-Faysal; and Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri, under secretary for political affairs at the Foreign Ministry; and on the American side by Mr Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state; Mr Chip Carter, the son of President Carter; Mr Michael [name indistinct], ambassador at the State Department; and Mr John West, the U.S. ambassador in Saudi Arabia.

King Khalid, Brzezinski Meeting

LD171622 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1605 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 17 March 79, SNA--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received this afternoon at 1745 at the royal office Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, adviser of the U.S. President on security affairs and his accompanying delegation now visiting the kingdom.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister; His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; His Highness Rashad Far'awn, adviser to King Khalid; and Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri, under secretary for political affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

Dinner Party

LD172154 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1920 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, this evening gave a dinner party at his residence in honor of Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, adviser to the U.S. President for national security affairs, and the accompanying delegation.

Present were the defense and aviation minister, His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the U.S. ambassador to the kingdom, Mr John West.

Sa'ud al-Faysal Statement

LD181044 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 18 Mar 1979, SNA--His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, confirmed that the region's peace, security and stability cannot be achieved without reaching a solution which is accepted by the Arab Islamic nation and the Palestinian people. It should be a solution which is just and comprehensive.

His royal highness said in a statement to SNA today that the talks which Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, had with officials in the kingdom were characterized by the clarity and frankness which have prevailed in the two countries' relations, two countries linked by old ties and common interests.

His royal highness added that the talks dealt with bilateral relations and that the two sides also reviewed developments in the march toward peace in the Middle East. His royal highness added that both sides agreed to continue their contacts to discuss those matters.

Brzezinski's Departure

LD180842 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0822 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 18 March 79, SNA--Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, adviser to the U.S. President on national security affairs, left Riyadh this morning with his accompanying delegation after a 1-day visit to the kingdom.

He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; His Royal Highness Amir Turki al-Faysal; Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; and John West, U.S. ambassador to the kingdom.

U.S. Delegation Statement

LD181812 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 18 March--The U.S. delegation, which has concluded a visit to the kingdom, has said that the U.S.-Saudi talks have projected the two countries' hope for the need to realize a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, a peace which respects the rights of all sides.

A statement issued by the delegation said that the talks have led to a greater understanding of the complex and difficult issues and that agreement was reached to continue the contact between the two sides on the issues arising in that sphere.

The statement of the U.S. delegation explained that the talks were earnest and comprehensive, confirming the joint values and interests between the two countries. The U.S. delegation expressed deep gratitude and appreciation for the welcome and generous hospitality accorded the delegation during its visit.

The U.S. delegation headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs, left Riyadh at noon today for Amman after a short, 1-day, visit to the kingdom.

YEMEN--PDRY

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CONDEMNS AS-SADAT

LD162102 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] A responsible source at the PDRY Foreign Ministry has made the following statement:

After a long and treasonous journey, the agent As-Sadat has begun dubious, direct relations with the reactionary and colonialist forces. In doing so he is ignoring the entire legacy of the 23 July national revolution and the late nationalist leader, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, and, finally, he has fallen into the Camp David mud and the quagmires of treason and capitulation. The agent As-Sadat is now preparing to go to Washington in the next few days to sign a separate agreement of capitulation with the Zionist enemy. He will do so with the blessing of the United States and under the auspices of President Carter himself.

The source added: While the sinister visit by U.S. President Carter to Egypt and occupied Palestine was meant to impose humiliating sol tions on the area, divert the Israeli-Arab conflict after more than 30 years from its correct course, and aim a direct blow at the Arab national liberation movement, headed by the Palestinian revolution, it was also an attempt in reply to that nation's abominable defeats in Southeast Asia, Africa, Iran and other places in the world following the escalating tide of liberation in these areas and the violent popular upsurge which destroyed all American designs and turned the strategy of the imperialist forces upside down.

He explained that the agent As-Sadat--in order to serve his imperialist masters and allies and to sign a separate agreement for a solution with Israel, the Zionist enemy--has provided these new U.S. imperialist designs a breathing space and time to develop. He has crowned his black and sinister history with a final fall into the arms of imperialism and colonialism and an attempt to (?distort) the struggle of the Egyptian people and take Egypt out of the Arab ranks after it had been in the vanguard of the Arab liberation struggle.

U.S. imperialism, through its designs and adventures, through the new and suspect political and military alliances which it wants to organize in the area to confront the escalating tide of liberation, and through its military threats and interventions in the Arab region, the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, believes that it can put an end to the entire movement of the Arab revolution and halt the march of the Arab people toward liberation, social progress and a new life. The responsible source at the Foreign Ministry said: The Arab people and their governments, parties, organizations and mass institutions must, at this critical and serious stage of their history, rise to the challenges thrown down to them today and stand with strength and resolution against this disgraceful situation imposed by the treasonous and capitulatory agreement which As-Sadat is undertaking to sign with the Zionist enemy. The Arab people in Egypt and their nationalist movement are sufficient to punish the agent As-Sadat and his worn-out regime. The source declared that the PDRY Government strongly condemns the capitulatory and treasonous stand of the agent As-Sadat and his undertaking to sign a separate peace treaty and calls on Arab governments fully and quickly to implement the resolutions and recommendations of the Baghdad summit of Arab kings and presidents against As-Sadat's regime and impose the appropriate sanctions to deter it. The government of the PDRY is now prepared to attend any Arab meeting at a suitable level to discuss arrangements and measures for the implementation of all the resolutions of the Baghdad summit as soon as possible.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF RETURNS, FURTHER MEETING 18 MAR

LD162032 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Summary] Lt Col Ibn Husaynun, chief of the General Staff, returned to Aden this evening from San'a', where he met his north Yemeni counterpart. A further meeting is planned for Sunday, 18 March.

PFLP OFFICIAL ABU SHARIF ARRIVES IN ADEN 17 MAR

LD172014 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Summary] Bassam Abu Sharif, a member of the Political Bureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] arrived in Aden today for a 2-day visit. While in Aden, Bassam Abu Sharif will discuss the implications of current events in the Middle East and their effect on the Palestinian cause and relations between the PFLP and the Yemeni Socialist Party.

18 Mar Departure

JN181146 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 18 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 18 March--A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine left Aden this morning at the end of a 1-day visit to the PDRY.

The delegation is made up of Bassam Abu Sharif, member of the front's Political Bureau, and 'Ali Ishaq, front Central Command member.

The delegation held talks with PDRY officials on the latest developments in the situation in the Arab area and their effects on the Palestinian cause. They also discussed developments in the situation between the two Yemens.

YAR MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS 18 MAR

JN180905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 18 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 18 March--A YAR military delegation led by Lt Col 'Ali Salim ash-Shaybah, chief of the General Staff, arrived here this morning. The YAR delegation is accompanied by Maj Gen Ibrahim Mahmud Yunis, chairman of the Arab military supervision committee between the two parts of Yemen.

The YAR chief of staff will meet with his PDRY counterpart Lt Col Salih Abu Bakr Husaynun within the framework of the periodic meetings they will be holding in San'a' and Aden under the supervision of Maj Gen Ibrahim Mahmud Yunis. These meetings aim at restoring the situation between the two Yemens to normal and implementing the withdrawal of the forces of the two parts of Yemen to their original positions. Withdrawal began late last night.

PDRY, YAR Military Talks

LD181545 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] The military committees of the two parts of Yemen held their second meeting in Aden today under the chairmanship of brother Lt Col Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the Central Committee and chief of General Staff of the southern part of the homeland, and brother Lt Col 'Ali Salih ash-Shaybah, chief of General Staff of the armed forces of the northern part of the homeland. The meeting was also attended by Maj Gen Ibrahim Yunis, the chairman of the military committee of the Arab League Council.

The two parties confirmed during the meeting the need for continued efforts to remove tension between the two parts of the homeland and to provide opportunities for stability and peace in the Yemeni arena. The two parties also affirmed the need for providing facilities for the implementation of the resolutions of the Arab League subcommittee formed during the Kuwait meeting on the withdrawal of forces from both parts of Yemen. The meeting was dominated by an atmosphere of fraternal understanding and a sense of responsibility for the promotion of the interests of the Yemeni people.

Brother Lt Col 'Ali Salih ash-Shaybah arrived in Aden this morning.

Brother Lt Col Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the Central Committee and the chief of General Staff, this afternoon held a luncheon in honor of the military committee of the northern part of the homeland led by Lt Col 'Ali Salih ash-Shaybah, chief of General Staff of the armed forces of the northern part of the homeland, and the Arab League Council military committee led by the brother Maj Gen Ibrahim Yunis. The luncheon was attended by brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council; brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister; and a number of brother ministers.

Isma'il, YAR Delegation Meeting

LD181546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, this afternoon met with brother Lt Col 'Ali Salih ash-Shaybah, the chief of General Staff of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland, and the members of the military committee of the Arab League Council meeting in Kuwait led by Maj Gen Ibrahim Yunis. The meeting was attended by brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of planning; Salih Muslih al-Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and minister of the interior; 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense; Salim Salih Muhammad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; and Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, member of the Central Committee and member of the Supreme People's Council and chief of General Staff.

During the meeting, there was a cordial discussion on strengthening relations between the two parts of Yemen. Also discussed at the meeting were issues relating to the unity of the Yemeni people, through which the Yemeni people could contribute to the Arab cause. Other issues relating to preventing tension between the Yemeni people and keeping them free from foreign interference and solving their problems by themselves on the basis of fraternal dialog and sincere loyalty to achieve the higher interests of the Yemeni people were also discussed.

WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES IN YEMEN COMPLETED 19 MAR

JN190800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 19 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 19 March--Maj Gen Ibrahim Mahmud Yunis, chairman of the Arab military committee, has told the INA correspondent in Aden that the withdrawal of the forces of the two parts of Yemen was completed today, 4 days before schedule.

He said that the speed of the completion of the withdrawal reflects the good intentions and sincere reports of the leaderships of the two parts of Yemen and their understanding of the critical stage the Arab nation is passing through.

He said that the task of the Arab military supervision committee after the withdrawal will be temporary. This task will be to prevent any tension that might lead to the outbreak of hostilities between the two sides. He added that this mission will be ended by an Arab League decision.

The correspondent says that the positions from which the forces of the two parts of Yemen withdrew in accordance with the recent agreement reached by the PDRY and YAR chiefs of staff include the Qa'tabab Qurayn (As-Sakhr) axis, the Damt and Dhi Na'im area, and the Harib area.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH APPOINTS NEW COMMANDER IN ARMY

JN171338 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Mar 79 JN

[Presidential Decree No 2 for 1979]

[Text] Taking cognizance of the permanent constitution and the law of officer's service No. 16 of 1975 and upon the recommendation of the chief of staff and the officers committee, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces decrees:

Article 1. Lt Col Muhammad Yahya al-Anisi shall be appointed commander of the Al-'Amaliqah forces.

Article 2. This decree shall be valid upon its issuance and shall be published in the military publications.

Issued at the general headquarters of the armed forces on 17 March 1979.

[Signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

AS-SADAT-BEGIN LETTER ON PEACE TREATY REPORTED

NC181050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 18 Mar 79 NC

[Text of "exchanged letter" signed by Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin]

[Text] Cairo, 18 March--This letter affirms that Egypt and Israel have agreed as follows: The Governments of Egypt and Israel recall that they agreed at Camp David and signed at the White House on 17 September 1978 the appended documents entitled "The Framework for the Establishment of Peace in the Middle East" agreed on at Camp David and the "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel."

In order to reach a comprehensive peace agreement in accordance with the frameworks referred to above, Egypt and Israel will begin the implementation of the provisions pertaining to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. They have agreed to begin negotiations within a month from the exchange of the documents ratifying the peace treaty.

In accordance with "The Framework for the Establishment of Peace in the Middle East," the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is invited to take part in the negotiations and the Egyptian and Jordanian delegations could include Palestinians from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip or other Palestinians approved of by both parties.

The aim of the negotiations shall be agreement, before the elections are held, on arrangements for the establishment of an elected autonomous "administrative council" authority, definition of the powers and responsibilities of this authority and agreement on other questions related to it. In the event Jordan decides not to take part in the negotiations, the negotiations shall take place between Egypt and Israel.

The two governments agree to negotiate continuously and with good intentions in order to complete the negotiations as soon as possible. The two governments agree that the aims of the negotiations shall be the establishment of an autonomous authority in the West Bank and Gaza for the sake of achieving full autonomy.

Egypt and Israel have fixed for themselves the target of completing the negotiations within 1 year in order to enable the holding of elections as soon as possible after the parties have reached an agreement and the autonomous authority referred to will be established within "The Framework for the Establishment of Peace in the Middle East."

The autonomous authority will begin its work within 1 month of its election. At the same time, the 5-year transition period will begin and the Israeli military government and local administration will withdraw and be replaced by the autonomous authority as defined in the framework for the establishment of peace in the Middle East. Then the withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces will take place and the remaining Israeli forces will be redeployed in defined security positions.

This letter also affirms our understanding that the Government of the United States will fully participate in all the stages of the negotiations.

[Signed] Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, Menahem Begin.

INTERPRETATION ATTACHED TO PEACE TREATY

NC181130 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 18 Mar 79 NC

[Interpretation of agreed-upon minutes of Articles I, IV, V and VI and the first supplement of the peace treaty]

[Text] Cairo, 18 March--Article I: Egypt's reassumption of full sovereignty in Sinai as stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article I will take place in each area as soon as Israel withdraws from this area.

Article IV: The two parties agree that the revision stipulated in Article IV, paragraph 4 will take place when one of the parties requests this and that the revision will take place within 3 months of the request. However, no revision will be introduced except with the agreement of both sides.

Article V: It is impermissible to interpret the second sentence of paragraph 2 of Article V as detracting from the contents of the first sentence of this paragraph. The aforementioned will not be interpreted as contravening the contents of the second sentence of paragraph 2 of Article V which stipulates the following: Each side will respect the right of the other in navigation and air passage to reach to any of the two countries through the Tiran Strait and the Gulf of Aqaba.

Article VI, paragraph 2: The provisions of Article VI will not be interpreted in a manner contravening the provisions of the framework for peace in the Middle East which was approved at Camp David.

The aforementioned will not be interpreted as contravening the provisions of Article VI, paragraph 2 of the treaty which stipulates the following: The two sides pledge to implement with good intentions their commitments arising from this treaty, disregarding any action or lack of action by another side, independent of any document outside this treaty.

Article VI, paragraph 5: The sides agree that there are no claims that this treaty will take precedence over the other treaties or agreements or that the other treaties or agreements take precedence over this treaty.

The aforementioned is interpreted as a contravention of the provisions of Article VI, paragraph 5 of this treaty, which stipulates the following: While taking into consideration Article 103 of the UN Charter, the two sides agree that in the event of the existence of a competition between the commitments of the sides in accordance with this treaty and any of their other commitments, then the commitments arising from this treaty will be binding and effective.

The first supplement: Article VI, paragraph 8 of the first supplement stipulates the following: The two sides will agree on which states will provide the UN forces and observers, provided that these states are not permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The two sides have agreed on the following: If the two sides do not reach agreement on the provisions of paragraph 8 of Article VI of the first supplement, then they pledge to accept or support what the United States and the observers propose.

TEXT OF AS-SADAT 16 MARCH REMARKS TO NEWSMEN

NC161630 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Mit Abu al-Kawm, 16 March--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat made statements to foreign correspondents following his visit to the grave of his brother, martyr Pilot 'Atif as-Sadat today. The following is the text of the statements:

Question: Good morning Mr President. I convey to your excellency congratulations on the peace treaty. What is your feeling toward this treaty?

Answer: I came here to visit my brother who was martyred--as you see written on this plaque--in the 6 October War. My brother, who was a pilot, was among the first to fall. I believe it is time for me to come here in order to celebrate with the people of Mit Abu al-Kawm and my brother here the victory of peace and the end of war.

Question: Then your brother's martyrdom was not in vain?

Answer: Not at all. You know that he was dear to me because I brought him up like my son in accordance with our traditions here. There was a big difference in age between us, more than 30 years, and I brought him up like my son. For this reason perhaps you have always heard me address the officers and soldiers as my sons. "Atif was indeed my son and I brought him up like my son. He was martyred in the first 5 minutes of the October War and now I can say that he did not die in vain.

Question: You still have to face the more difficult part, which is self-rule for the Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank.

Answer: Well, as I have always said, my view is that the peace process and the real test of the peace process will begin after the signing and not with the signing itself. Begin did not show interest in this before but thank God he now admits this fact, which is that the real peace process begins after the signings and the test begins after the signing. Well, we have overcome all the difficulties which we faced and I believe that we shall be able to overcome all the difficulties that will face us in the future with the help of our friends in the United States in their capacity as full partners. This is because the two Camp David agreements do mention that the United States is a full partner with us.

Question: What will happen if Saudi Arabia and Jordan denounce the treaty? Will you keep silent?

Answer: Well, as I said before, some Arabs denounced me following the first and the second disengagement agreements, following my initiative in visiting Jerusalem and following the Camp David conference. They would thus not change the course of history. I believe everyone must reconsider his views this time.

Question: Mr President, I have learned that Egypt is currently holding talks with the United States about President Carter's plan for Egypt. Can you give us an idea about what you are seeking and about the projects which the United States can participate in? What kind of assistance are you seeking?

Answer: Well, let me tell you this: I think that a senior U.S. official is expected to arrive in Egypt.

I cannot remember now whether he is arriving today or tomorrow. He will meet with the prime minister and the economic group to prepare a working paper which we shall discuss during my forthcoming visit to the United States. This is with regard to the economic problem you have just raised.

Question: Is there any figure which has been set? You originally mentioned something like $3 billion annually.

Answer: Yes, this was my plan--$3 billion annually over the next 5 years. However, up to this moment we have not prepared this paper. As I told you, they will discuss the entire issue with this senior U.S. official in addition to the priorities we need here, not only from the United States, but I also hope to visit Japan and Germany for the same purpose.

Question: When does your excellency expect to visit Japan and West Germany? Will this visit come immediately after your visit to Washington?

Answer: Well, I hope to be able to go from Washington, after the signing, over the Pacific to Japan and to West Germany. But I cannot really say anything definite now, since I may have to return home after the signing to put the entire matter before the Egyptian parliament. There is another thing. Begin has proposals of his own regarding the signing of the Hebrew and Arabic texts of the agreement. Let me say this: We are very much indebted to President Carter, as I said yesterday. Let me hope that we can sign the three texts of the agreement there. As I said before, and perhaps you will remember, when I got the Nobel Peace Prize I said that the unknown soldier behind all this is President Carter. This time when he made his courageous and bold trip, and by his persistent effort, believe me he performed miracles regarding one of the most difficult problems in the whole world and in one of the most explosive areas in the world. This dreadful legacy which is behind did not last just 30 years, but thousands of years.

Question: Did you ever feel, Mr President, that the peace process was about to fail or it looked like it had failed right up to the eleventh hour?

Answer: Not at all. As I told you, I am not pessimistic at all. On the contrary, I have always been optimistic. I adopted certain decisions on certain processes of which you are aware and these decisions were implemented 2 months ago at a time when everyone thought that there was no hope at all. I am always optimistic.

Question: Did your excellency indicate that it would be premature for Menahem Begin to come to Cairo or for you to go to Jerusalem to sign the treaty when there is a great deal to be resolved?

Answer: Not at all. I did not say this. You are saying this and you want to drag me into this. No, I have no objection at all but I prefer to celebrate the signing of the three texts with President Jimmy Carter, who carried this entire burden. Let us be clear. The plan is his and not mine or Menahem Begin's. It was Carter's performance and effort. Until the eleventh hour, as you said, no one believed what could happen. Believe me.

Question: What happened, Mr President, in that last hour?

Answer: A lot, a lot, a lot. I came here to celebrate and to tell my brother for I am sure that his soul is celebrating with us.

I am very proud and very happy. I participated with the people of Mit Abu al-Kawm in the Friday prayers. I will leave now for the new Mit Abu al-Kawm to witness the real celebration, which is the real building of Mit Abu al-Kawm and the introduction of the solar energy system which has not yet been introduced in my country. But there are dear friends of mine who will come to introduce the solar energy system here in the new buildings.

Question: Mr President, are you expecting Begin to visit Cairo in the future whether the signing takes place in Cairo or not?

Answer: My dear, I do not know if you realize the real meaning of what has happened or not. At least on our part, on the part of Egypt, there are no complexes. We have no feeling of bitterness; we have nothing at all. We dropped everything after 6 October when my son 'Atif was martyred. We dropped everything after the October War and when we began this peace process. Would you ask this when it comes to neighboring states which enjoy normal relations? Otherwise, you should not have asked this question because it has really been answered. We are now on our way to begin a completely new era, and we have no complexes. We also possess courage. I think that I have proved this.

Question: Did this treaty take a longer or shorter period than you had expected when the negotiations began 16 months ago?

Answer: Surely, I was always optimistic. As I told you before and I say it now, the negotiations process was extremely hard and a difficult experience. I do not belittle or minimize the difficulties which we shall face. But my theory has always been: Let us sign and begin the peace process.

The signing does not mean the achievement of peace. I know that Menahem Begin will raise hell as has always been his custom, but, God willing, I will raise hell for him too.

Question: Thank you Mr President.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ADDRESSES PHYSICIANS 18 MAR

NC181315 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1204 GMT 18 Mar 79 NC

[Speech delivered by President Anwar as-Sadat at the ceremony held on 18 March at the medical faculty of Cairo University on the occasion of physicians day--live]

[Text] In the name of God. The physicians doyen has surprised me. It was not planned that I should speak to you at this ceremony. I say that the doyen has surprised me but I truly consider it a pleasant surprise to be able to speak to you.

I begin in the name of God. I tell you that what we have seen here today is a festival of loyalty. Loyalty is one of the characteristics of the soil of this land. [applause] As rightly put by my son who just spoke about the early pioneers, we must never separate ourselves from our past, isolate ourselves or sever our roots from this feet which Egypt lived through thanks to its pioneers and scientists.

I admire loyalty. Loyalty, as I said, is a genuine principle in the ethics of this country. I have come here to honor the Egyptian physician. I want you all to know--and our people, our Arab nation and the entire world is hearing me now--that we are proud of our Egyptian physician. [applause]

I will never forget the days of the battle. I lived every moment of this battle with my sons who were fighting in the front. My wife used to come to me in the daytime to tell me what the Egyptian physicians were doing. She told me that my sons the Egyptian physicians had been working for 3 days continuously without sleep to complete operations. This is what Egypt has offered at the hands of its physician sons. Our sons in the armed forces have also given all they could to the physicians. This is why I said that this is a pleasant surprise because it gives me the opportunity to honor the Egyptian physician for his role in the 1973 battle, which ended, as you know, in the victory of the will of peace. [applause] To honor the physician--this would have been announced in the next few days together with the arrangements of my visit to the United States to sign the agreement--to honor them, the Egyptian delegation which will accompany me will include the physicians' doyen. [cheers and applause]

I have also adopted a decision choosing the defense minister to be present when we take over Al-'Arish. This year, praise be to God Almighty, will witness continuous celebrations. After all the long sufferings, praise be to God Almighty, I have instructed the defense minister to be the first to take over Al-'Arish with our armed forces, my sons who were wounded during the war, and the physicians who did not sleep for 3 nights in order not to interrupt the surgical operations which were performed on our wounded sons. The Physicians' Union will choose the doctors who will represent them.

Following my return, God willing, after signing the peace agreement at the end of this month or early next month, I will start a dialog in order to complete the May revolution. I wanted to tell you this before I announce it. The doyen, who is one of my sons of whom I am proud, has complained to me. He wanted to put me in a difficult situation. No, I will put him in a difficult situation. [applause] Regarding the question of the taxes, this is actually one aspect of the complaint. I want to tell you that in the dialog, which I will start after my return, God willing, all of us will sit down together to reshape our society through democracy, freedom and the dignity of man. By this reshaping, we, each in his position, must find the solutions to the problems of Egypt--great Egypt, which is now regaining its position. [applause]

I know that you are complaining about the taxes. I also know that other sections of our people are also complaining. This is why the law on the direct tax is being silently and calmly studied. All of these harassments and measures will be suspended. However, you must participate with us in order to achieve all our goals, which you must reaffirm and approve. [applause] After my return, the matter will not be the jurisdiction of the government, the governors or ministers. Everyone who has an interest must submit their proposals and defend them in order that we may take them into consideration when reshaping our life. Nobody and no force--external or internal--will influence us. We are the masters of our will, land, future and generations. Before and above everything, we are building our Egyptian family through loyalty, which you manifested today. We are building this family through love, loyalty, values, nobility, firmness, dignity of man, his security and safety. All of us will share in this. If you are complaining about the taxes or the starting salaries of physicians, then I say to you that I will be returning the ball to your court when we start the dialog next month, God willing, to reshape our life. You must submit your demands and then let us sit down together as one family to debate all of this frankly and publicly and then shape the pattern of our life.

What I have just told you was scheduled to be made public in the next few days but I was deeply touched by the festival of loyalty which I witnessed here today and which I want to be one of the foundations of our new society and of the rebuilding of our Egyptian family.

Before ending my speech, let me honor you past generations represented by two persons to whom I posthumously award the Collar of the Republic. These two persons are Dr 'Ali Ibrahim and Dr Najib Mahfuz. [applause] May God grant you success and help you and help us build Egypt with everything that we desire and love. May God's peace and blessings be with you.

BRZEZINSKI ARRIVES IN CAIRO FOR SHORT VISIT

NC181855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1825 GMT 18 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 March--U.S. Presidential Adviser for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski arrived this evening in Cairo from Amman for a short visit to Egypt.

Brzezinski and his delegation boarded a helicopter for a meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat at the Al-Qanatir al-Hayriyah resthouse, where he will brief the president on the results of his meetings with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, Crown Prince and Prime Minister Fahd, and King Husayn of Jordan. The meetings dealt with the peace agreement to be signed soon between Egypt and Israel within the framework of a comprehensive solution of the Middle East issue.

In an arrival statement, Brzezinski said he was delighted to return to Egypt after the quick visits that he, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff David Jones, and Chip Carter had made to Saudi Arabia and Jordan. During these visits, they held constructive consultations with the leaders of both these states, which are friendly to the United States. Brzezinski said: We have come here to submit a report to President as-Sadat on these discussions. Brzezinski was met at Cairo airport by the chief of the president's office, Hasan Kamil, and U.S. Ambassador to Cairo Hermann Eilts.

Meeting With As-Sadat

NC181926 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 18 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 March--At 2020 tonight President Anwar as-Sadat met with Zbigniew Brzezinski, adviser to the U.S. President on national security affairs. President as-Sadat welcomed the U.S. guest, who said he was happy to meet again with the president. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil; presidential office director Hasan Kamil; the delegation accompany Brzezinski; and U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts.

Brzezinski on Talks With As-Sadat

LD190130 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0015 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] After his 80-minute talk with President as-Sadat, Dr Brzezinski said he would leave Cairo on Monday morning for Washington to convey to President Carter a report on his talks tonight with President as-Sadat and also his talks in Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

He added that the U.S. deputy secretary of state would go to Europe to convey to leaders of allied countries the progress which has been made toward peace in the Middle East. He also stressed that his talks with President as-Sadat were encouraging and that he had discussed with the president the current situation and the attitudes of the various countries in addition to the progress which has been made toward peace. He said: We are looking forward to President as-Sadat's visit to Washington to complete the first step of the stages of peace. He explained: We are convinced (?more) than before that the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel will be the corner stone for lasting peace in the region and that the peace treaty will open the door for the prosperity and stability of the whole region. We are, he added, at the threshold of a new stage in this part of the world. He concluded: We shall continue our efforts to insure the progress which we so far have made and which will continue and will expand.

Departs Cairo for Washington

NC190810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 March--Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's adviser for national security affairs, left Cairo for Washington this morning after a 1-day visit to Egypt as part of a tour which also took him to Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

During their meeting yesterday Brzezinski briefed President Anwar as-Sadat on the results of his visit to Saudi Arabia and Jordan and his talks with Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and King Husayn of Jordan on the details of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Brzezinski was seen off at the airport by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts.

REPORTAGE ON SPEECHES TO NDP PARLIAMENTARY BODY

Khalil Speech

NC171956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 March--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has said that the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel stipulates full withdrawal from the territories Israel occupied in 1967 and thus the agreement puts an end to the controversy over the interpretation of UN Security Council Resolution No 242 pertaining to the terms "the territories" or "territories."

In a statement delivered this evening at a meeting of the parliamentary body of the National Democratic Party [NDP], Prime Minister Khalil explained that Gaza, the West Bank and East Jerusalem are part of the territories Israel occupied in 1967. He also said that the Arab borders have been drawn on the maps as they were in 1967.

Prime Minister Khalil announced that the agreement will enable Egypt to regain all its occupied territories in two stages. Withdrawal in the first stage will be completed 9 months after the signing of the agreement and in the second stage within a maximum of 3 years from the same date. He added that in the first stage the Israeli forces will withdraw to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line in accordance with a timetable. Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali is currently negotiating details of the timetable in Washington.

Prime Minister Khalil said that the timetable for the first stage of withdrawal, which will be completed in 9 months, provides for withdrawal from Al-'Arish, then the areas adjacent to the Gulf of Suez and then the areas adjacent to the passes. He said that Egypt will exercise its sovereignty in every area to which the Israeli forces withdraw. He affirmed that the Israeli forces will withdraw from the occupied territories without destroying the installations built in them. He also affirmed that all the Israeli settlements will be dismantled. He added that any Arab state which wants to enter into negotiations with Israel will have the same principle applied to it.

In his statement Prime Minister Khalil said that the area from Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad represents approximately three quarters of Sinai, including the oilfields. He affirmed that the agreement does not contain any secret agreements. He also affirmed that Egypt will not join any alliances, either with the United States or any other state. He noted that no U.S. military bases, early warning stations or training centers will be established in Egypt. He described the relationship between Egypt and the United States as one of friendship and mutual cooperation based on the U.S. recognition of the importance of Egypt's strategic position.

Dr Khalil said Egypt will never become an instrument for defending U.S. interests. He denied that Egypt has concluded a separate agreement, saying that such reports are false and baseless. He affirmed that Egypt's Arabism is not a gift from anyone, saying that Egypt's Arabism is its permanent destiny. He added that Egypt has given the Arab world everything it has and that Egypt knows its destiny.

The NDP parliamentary body meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and several ministers.

The following is the text of the statement which Prime Minister Khalil delivered at the meeting of the NDP parliamentary body today:

Mr Speaker of the People's Assembly, Mr Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary General of the NDP, colleague members of the NDP parliamentary body:

In 30 years Egypt participated in four wars against Israel. Then the last of these wars, the war of October 1973, culminated in a victory which was unprecedented. During these four wars Egypt sacrificed billions of pounds of its income, as well as tens of thousands of martyrs.

Since the 1956 war--and here I must put the facts before you--Israeli goods have been passing through the Suez Canal under the flags of other states. Also the UN emergency forces were in Sharm ash-Shaykh and the Israeli ships were passing there on their way to the port of Elat. And when Egypt ordered the withdrawal of the UN emergency forces, the 1967 war broke out and led to results which we all know.

Egypt participated in all these wars in defense of a main cause, which is the cause of the Palestinians. Arab Egypt participated in these wars inspired by its Arabism. Egypt also stood at the side of all the Arab states, either to defend them or when these states demanded independence or waged their wars of liberation.

Egypt never spared any effort in support of the Arab nation. Neither did it spare any resources or martyrs in support of the Arab and Palestinian cause.

President Anwar as-Sadat then launched the October 1973 war, which ended in a great victory which was achieved by our armed forces, of which we are proud and for which we offer our appreciation and gratitude. Our armed forces scored a great victory.

We must know this: With the permission of former President Nixon, an airlift was established carrying U.S. equipment to Al-'Arish. This prompted President as-Sadat to declare that we would not go to war against the United States. Other things happened until our forces took up positions about 22 kms from the Suez Canal.

Afterward Egypt exhausted all international diplomatic means that any state could try. It secured scores of resolutions from the various international organizations while Israel remained intransigent, refusing to evacuate the land and refusing to accept the legitimate Palestinian rights.

Then followed President as-Sadat's excellent initiative in visiting Jerusalem. He wanted thus to prove to the world that Egypt wants peace and is eager for it. From the first moment, he explained his conditions--that it should be a just peace and that Israel should withdraw from all the occupied territories; that this peace should encompass all the peoples and states of the Middle East; and that the basic issue which must be solved is the Palestinian issue. It was his insistence on and adherence to these principles which helped the Egyptian negotiator to adhere constantly to our legitimate demands.

Then, as you know, the Camp David conference took place and the two Camp David agreements were concluded. The first agreement was a framework for peace in the Middle East and the second was the broad lines for a peace agreement with Egypt. These agreements were presented to you in the People's Assembly.

Then we had to discuss the details in order to put these agreements into effect by way of a peace treaty with Israel that would be within the framework of the comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem. After a draft of this agreement was prepared, Israel began making all sorts of claims.

One of these claims was that this agreement is separate, and that there must be no linkage between this agreement and what shall be agreed upon with regard to Gaza and the West Bank concerning the method of elections, the establishment of self-rule and the functions of the self-rule. Then came Israel's claims regarding the settlements and its refusal to withdraw from them, and Israel's claims that the agreement contains an article stipulating that Egypt's commitments [to Israel] should have precedence.

All these things were the subject of 6 months of difficult negotiations which required great efforts. The negotiations ended, thank God, with confirmation of Egypt's demands.

This was due--and I say it once again--not to the firm stand of the Egyptian negotiator but to the firm stand of President Anwar as-Sadat, particularly in establishing the bases of the Egyptian Arab right in this treaty by the need to attach a letter between Egypt and Israel and witnessed by the United States, in deciding a timetable for the start of negotiations and in deciding the period of negotiations as 1 year. In other words, the negotiations will begin 1 month after the ratification of the treaty, and these negotiations will continue for a period of 1 year. After this period, two developments will start: Elections will be held, and then 1 month after the elections concerning Palestinian self-rule; the Israeli military government will end as soon as the Palestinian self-rule administration is established.

A transitional period of 5 years will begin after the self-rule administration is established. Three years after the start of Palestinian self-rule we shall enter another stage of negotiations with a view to determining the final status of the West Bank.

This, in short, is the general picture before I deal with the details of the agreements which have been concluded.

It has been said and is being said now that Egypt has concluded a separate agreement. I say that this is a lie, and I say that this does not fit with the facts. Egypt has concluded an agreement within the framework of comprehensive peace stipulated by the Camp David agreement, which also called on all the Arab sides to participate in these negotiations.

There are some who say that Egypt has disavowed its Arabism. We say that Egypt's Arabism is not a gift from anyone. Egypt's Arabism is its permanent destiny. Egypt has given and will give the Arab world everything it has. Egypt knows its destiny and knows that it is part of this Arab world. There can be no argument about its Arabism. Its Arabism is not a gift that is given to it and then taken away from it by a majority ote.

It is also being said that Egypt has worked against Arab solidarity and the common Arab destiny. We say that Egypt has safeguarded Arab solidarity and the common Arab destiny. The rejection states admitted in Baghdad that the only way to solve the Middle East problem is through negotiations. However, they call for holding other international conferences. Here we have a right to ask: What comes after such conferences are held? What happens after raising the issue once again in international organizations? Has the time not come in which the parties to the conflict should sit around the negotiating table? It is a call which no rational person can accept, unless the aim is not to achieve a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem.

In the opinion of the government and in your opinion, Arab solidarity means solidarity in destiny. It means preserving the rights of the Arab nation. It means preventing Israel from building settlements and from persisting in its allegations. It means preventing Israel from swallowing the West Bank and Egypt [as received] lest the current situation in Sinai continues until we cannot change it and the current situation in the Golan continues until we cannot change it.

Arab solidarity means reaching by all means a peaceful solution for the problem that will insure the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the occupied territories and that will enable each state to exercise its sovereignty over these territories. We have no objection to security arrangements because our aim is peace. Moreover, Egypt will exercise its sovereignty over the areas which Israel will evacuate and will thus be able to exploit its natural resources in these areas. Moreover, the removal of the settlements is an integral part of Arab solidarity.

More important is the controversy over the interpretation of UN Security Council Resolution No 242--whether this resolution means withdrawal from occupied territories or withdrawal from the occupied territories. Through the agreement it has reached Egypt has proved this resolution means withdrawal from all the occupied territories. Egypt has thus put an end to this controversy which has lasted many years over the interpretation of Resolution 242--whether it means withdrawal from some territories or all the territories and whether Israel has the right to annex some of the territories it occupied by force.

It is also being said that Egypt has not mentioned East Jerusalem. Here I must say that when we discussed the borders of the Arab territories and the borders of the territories which Israel will evacuate, Egypt's borders on these maps were delineated according to its international borders before 1967. The borders of Gaza and the West Bank were also delineated on these maps as they were in 1967. East Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and I see no reason at present to raise a problem, the existence of which we do not even recognize. In other words, why should we say that Jerusalem is part of the West Bank or is not part of the West Bank? Therefore, we said let us put the borders of the West Bank as they were in 1967.

We are continuing our course. The settlements: We also hear Israel's claims about its right to establish settlements. We say that this claim has no legal basis and the United States supports us in this. As proof of this, I have addressed a letter from the Egyptian Government to the U.S. side concerning the illegality of these settlements and our nonrecognition of these settlements. There is a precedent, which is the removal of the settlements from Sinai. Our position is crystal clear regarding this matter.

We are also surprised from time to time by statements from Israeli officials--statements concerning the West Bank which they call Judaea and Samaria. They say it is part of Israel's promised land and they have the right to build settlements there.

They have leaked information on Ben-Elisar's report regarding their concept of self-rule, and noted that it applies to the inhabitants and not to the land. I say that we have rejected all these claims officially in letters to the United States. We proved that the West Bank is the West Bank and not Judaea and Samaria. We do not recognize at all the leaked reports regarding the functions of the self-government which will be established in Gaza and the West Bank.

I say all this to you because it was a war of nerves between the Egyptian negotiator and the statements which came out of Israel every day. I ask you also not to take these statements as something that shakes the nerves of the Egyptian negotiator or affects his position.

Israel had asserted before that it would not withdraw from the Sinai settlements; the agreement makes it clear that it will withdraw from the Sinai settlements.

Israel had asserted that it would not remove these settlements; the agreement confirms that these settlements will be removed.

Israel had asserted before that it would not withdraw to the 1967 borders in Sinai and that it would maintain a territorial line around the Gulf of 'Aqabah; the fact is that it will withdraw from all the territory of Sinai.

Israel had asserted that it would retain two airbases; the fact is that it will withdraw from all the airfields and all the installations it established in Sinai.

Israel had also asserted on every occasion that under the treaty our commitments to Israel would take precedence; we ended up with a treaty that does not give Israel priority in our commitments.

Israel had asserted that it would not accept explanatory aide-memoires to the treaty; we ended up with agreement on explanatory aide-meoires to the treaty which realized all our demands.

Israel had asserted that it would not accept letters of opinion [as received] and a timetable; we ended up with a letter of opinion which will be signed on the same day the treaty is signed and with a timetable for the holding of elections for the establishment of self-rule.

I say all this so that the members of the party parliamentary body can be reassured that the government and the Egyptian negotiator, led by the president, are safeguarding the rights of Egypt and the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people in any settlement.

The negotiations will be hard and difficult. I say this because I want to be frank with you regarding the facts.

As I said in Alexandria, before President Carter went to Israel in an atmosphere of pessimism and after we met with President Carter and he presented a memorandum to us regarding the possible outcome of the agreement--I affirm to you that the U.S. side did not exert any pressure on us. When I met President Carter in Washington last November I told him that we would not sign an agreement which we do not believe is an agreement for just and comprehensive peace in the area--that is to say, we would not sign this agreement--and that if he thought that President as-Sadat could impose any agreement on the Egyptian people, President as-Sadat's patriotism would not allow him to do that.

We have been able to make the United States agree to Egypt's point of view--not just to make it take a neutral stand or make it a partner in the negotiations.

Here we will find some people who say: What payment will the United States receive? What is the relationship which will be established between Egypt and the United States? I would like here to stress a number of fundamental facts:

First, the treaty contains no secret agreements. Everything that has been agreed upon will be presented to you in detail. There is absolutely no agreement that is not attached to this treaty.

Second, Egypt absolutely will not join any alliance either with the United States or with any other state. Egypt's only commitment is the joint Arab defense agreement between us and the Arab brothers. This is our only commitment, and there is no commitment between us and the United States.

This is the truth. The Egyptian negotiator insisted that the peace agreement not take precedence over Egypt's other obligations. These obligations stem from the joint defense agreement signed in 1967 between Egypt and the other Arab states.

I affirm to your excellencies that there are no U.S. military bases in Egypt. That is, there will be no foreign presence whatsoever in Egypt, be it in the form of bases, in the form of training, in the form of experts or in the form of early warning stations. I affirm to your excellencies that such a thing is out of the question.

The relationship between Egypt and the United States is one of friendship and mutual cooperation based on the U.S. recognition of the importance of Egypt's strategic position, the importance of Egypt's position for the stability of the region and the importance of Egypt's position vis-a-vis its obligations under the Arab joint defense agreement.

The United States will not be the sole supplier of arms to the Egyptian Army. It will supply arms together with the other states which are supplying arms to the Egyptian Army. Egypt will never be an element of defense for U.S. interests. I affirm to your excellencies that I emphasized this point on two occasions with President Carter and on several occasions with the U.S. secretary of state. I frankly said that Egypt is not in any way committed to defending U.S. interests in the Middle East. Such a thing is outside the framework of our commitments.

There is another commitment between Egypt and Sudan--a joint defense agreement. There is also a commitment to North Yemen. In view of Sudan's special importance as a fraternal state, we have concluded an integration agreement with it. There are joint and vital interests between us and Sudan. As for North Yemen, we cannot allow the closure of the Red Sea since this would lead to the closure of the Suez Canal.

Our only commitment is to insure the stability and security of the region from certain factors which might tempt a state to attack a neighboring state, such as what happened between South Yemen and North Yemen. When this aggression took place, Egypt did not hasten to send troops but sent the minister of state for foreign affairs to attend the Arab League meeting with a view to establishing peace.

Egypt does not conspire against other states. Neither does it interfere in the internal affairs of these states. It recognizes the right of every people to decide the kind of regime they want. We do not conspire, nor do we encourage any foreign aggression against any Arab state. However, if any Arab state asks us to join it in a defense agreement, we will do this as we did in 1963 when Kuwait asked Egypt to defend it against Iraq's aggression.

And now allow me to discuss the agreement which has been concluded. I will not discuss the clauses of the agreement but will leave this to my brother and colleague Dr Butrus Ghali. However, I will discuss the general framework of this agreement. This agreement will enable Egypt to recover all its occupied territories in two stages--the first stage after 9 months and the second stage after a maximum of 3 years from the date of the signing of the agreement.

In the first stage the Israeli forces will withdraw to a line extending from Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad. We will explain this to you in detail. The Israeli forces will withdraw in accordance with a timetable, the details of which Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali is currently negotiating in Washington. According to the military arrangements agreed upon, there will be withdrawal from Al-'Arish, then from the areas adjacent to the Gulf of Suez and then from the areas adjacent to the passes. According to these military arrangements, withdrawal from all these areas will be completed within 9 months.

Egypt will exercise its sovereignty in the areas which will be evacuated by the Israeli forces. The Israeli forces will withdraw without destroying the installations built in these areas. All the Israeli settlements will be dismantled. The withdrawal will take place to Egypt's international borders as they were before 1967. Here I would like to say that this constitutes an official recognition that Resolution 242 means a return to the pre-1967 borders.

I also say that any Arab state wishing to enter into peace negotiations with Israel will have the same principle applied to it--that is to say, we have saved the Arab states the effort and the negotiations to establish the principle which was the subject of disagreement.

After the Israeli forces withdraw, Sinai will be divided into three areas. The forces of four divisions with their equipment will be stationed in the first area, enabling them to defend Egypt. We will explain all this. The second will be an area where the forces are thinned out. The third will have UN forces. The UN forces will be stationed in two points in the north and one point in the south. They will run patrols in this area on the Israeli side. There will also be an area in which there will be some forces but will also have UN observers.

During the negotiations it was agreed that in the event Egypt and Israel fail to reach agreement on the nationality of the states from which the UN forces should come, the United States will present the nationality of these forces to the two countries, and each state can approve the forces or the nationality of the forces which will come as UN forces. This is because we insisted that Egypt cannot accept the forces of a state with which it has no relations, for example, or whose presence we do not desire. This is one of the points contained in the explanatory aide-memories which have been approved. So, there will be two stages of withdrawal. The first stage will be completed in 9 months. In this stage the Israeli forces will withdraw to a line extending from Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad. This area represents three-quarters of Sinai, including the oilfields. The second withdrawal will be completed within a period of 2 to 3 years. The reason we said between 2 to 3 years is because the withdrawal depends on the establishment of alternative airfields to those from which Israel will withdraw.

After the completion of the stages of withdrawal, there will be three areas: an armed area; a thinning-out-of-forces area; and an area in which UN forces will be stationed. Here I want to remind you that the principle of the presence of UN forces has existed since 1956. These security measures will not last forever. In the explanatory aide-memories--and this was one of the points in the negotiations which continued for 6 months--it was agreed that if one of the two states requested negotiations to reduce or amend the security measures, the other state must enter with it into negotiations 3 months after the request. Then with the approval of both sides the security measures will be amended. Therefore, the security measures will not necessarily last forever. We are of the opinion that with the progress of the peace process, it is possible that these measures will be eased and normal conditions will return to Sinai. The presence of UN security forces does not mean that Egyptian sovereignty is not being exercised over these areas. It means security measures for Israel.

Nine months after the withdrawal, we will begin normalizing the relations between Egypt and Israel. One month after the completion of withdrawal a diplomatic exchange will take place on the ambassadorial level. Here I want to say to you that what had happened is that the Egyptian side was insisting that the exchange of diplomatic representation must not be at ambassadorial level. But when Israel agreed to withdraw from Al-'Arish after 2 months and from the oilfields at an early time, it was agreed that in return for this, diplomatic representation will be at ambassadorial level.

When Israel withdrew its acceptance of the stages of the first withdrawal, which will be to Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad within the first 9 months, and asked that it be committed to the final date of the withdrawal--that is to say, it will not hand over the oilfields or Al-'Arish to us except after 9 months--I sent a letter--this was during the second Camp David talks--to the U.S. secretary of state and withdrew our agreement to exchange ambassadors in reaction to Israel's decision to withdraw its acceptance of the stages of the first withdrawal.

This was one of the two points which were still under discussion following President Carter's arrival in Egypt. The other point was that of oil. After Israel withdraws from the oil areas, the oilfields will revert to Egypt and Egypt will not be bound to grant Israel any special treatment or to sell it any specific quantities. However, the oil will be sold within the framework of the normalization of relations and the exchange of trade relations. Israel would then be allowed to participate in international bidding for surplus Egyptian oil. Israel could enter these bids like others. This was actually agreed upon. From the start, we refused any commitment in this regard. That was Egypt's stand. Otherwise it would have meant that we would be giving preferential treatment to Israel in our trade relations.

The negotiations for normalizing the economic, trade, cultural or other relations will begin 1 month after the first withdrawal and will go on for 6 months. This means that the normalization of relations will not be effective immediately upon the signing of the treaty, but will depend on holding negotiations which will begin 1 month after the first withdrawal and will go on for 6 months. We could speed up the conclusion of these negotiations. Many things could be concluded and this all depends on the spirit of the peace created between the two states.

In connection with the oil issue, we have exchanged letters and these will be presented to you. I am responsible for whatever I say: There will be absolutely no special treatment for Israel.

The other points in the treaty include one which provides that the treaty will be ratified within the context of the Camp David agreement for a comprehensive solution. This is provided for under paragraph 2 of Article VI over which we had strong differences. The Israelis used to say that the treaty would stand by itself. This was what Dayan told me while we were in Jerusalem. I told him that the treaty would stand by itself if the two sides abided by their commitments but would not stand by itself if it were separated from a comprehensive Middle East peace agreement. This is one of the points included in the attached explanatory letters.

The treaty also deals with the normalization of relations, such as the passage of Israeli goods and ships through the Suez Canal. The passage of goods has actually been a reality since 1956 under the flag of other ships. The passage of goods and ships will be a natural thing following the normalization of relations, including freedom of various other aspects related to the establishment of relations. This was contained in paragraph five of Article VI on the priority of the Israeli agreement. In accordance with legal opinion, the original text of the treaty is not the whole provision on which agreement has been reached. This treaty gives priority to Egypt's commitments. When the Israeli Government raised this issue in a statement by Moshe Dayan, the Egyptian negotiator adhered to the necessity of attaching the notes to the text explaining that the treaty could not take priority over Egypt's commitments in any way.

The other provisions of the treaty include the procedure for solving disputes and other legal measures which will be outlined to you by Dr Butrus Ghali.

What has the treaty achieved for the Palestinians? Regrettably, up to now the Palestine question is being subjected to outbidding. Up to now no Arab leader or commander has shown the same courage as President as-Sadat in solving the Palestinian question.

We are not claiming that the agreement represents a solution of the Palestinian question but we affirm that the agreement is a step toward solving the Palestinian question and is the only way to solve it. Therefore, the president insisted in the context of the Camp David peace agreement on mentioning that the Palestinian problem is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that unless the Palestinian question is solved there will be no peace in the Middle East.

Hence, it was necessary to link the agreement with what would occur in relation to Gaza and the West Bank.

The aspects of linkage are included in the letter which Dr Butrus Ghali will read out. It is also stipulated in the Camp David agreements, which provide for the need to have the agreement cover all aspects of the conflict in the Middle East.

In accordance with the agreement, Israel will address a letter to the U.S. Government and I in turn will be notified by a letter from President Carter of the Israeli measures prior to the opening of the negotiations. These measures include the release of political detainees, permitting political activity, the return of 1967 evacuees and reuniting families in Gaza and the West Bank, the transfer of military command headquarters to outside the cities, a ban on military maneuvers and freedom of movement and travel for Palestinians.

The letter provides that the negotiations will begin 1 month after the Egyptian-Israeli agreement is signed. These negotiations will aim at defining the method of elections and the prerogatives of autonomy. The negotiations will have a target time of 1 year. Egypt, Israel, the Palestinians and King Husayn will be invited to take part in these negotiations. If King Husayn refuses, Egypt will take his place.

Once the negotiations are concluded elections will be held. One month after the elections Palestinian autonomy will be established. It will replace military rule and will establish a Palestinian police system adequately armed to maintain law and order in the areas. Israel will withdraw a large part of its military forces and will maintain other forces in specific positions.

Following the establishment of autonomy a 5-year transitional period will begin. Three years after the establishment of autonomy, negotiations will begin on the self-determination of Palestinians both in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. This is what the agreement has achieved for the Palestinians. As you see, the agreement places the Palestinian question before the Egyptian question and provides the only practical way for reaching a solution to the Palestinian question.

Here I would also like to point out what this agreement has achieved for the other Arab states: The first principle is that everything which applies to the agreement with Egypt will apply to the agreement with the other Arab states, including total evacuation of the occupied territories, the restoration of sovereignty, the interpretation of Resolution 242, exercising sovereignty, the establishment of normal relations and the establishment of peace.

Gentlemen, this was a full summary of what has been agreed upon. Egypt truly adheres to its Arab affiliation and solidarity. However, if we disagree on the ways and means, the only way for solving the question is by peace, not war. Even if we disagree on the method, we believe that we are pursuing the right and practical course.

Arab solidarity cannot be interpreted as imposing a trusteeship on Egypt's right to make decisions, exercise sovereignty and act to solve the Palestinian question. We believe that we have been loyal and sincere to Arab solidarity in solving the Palestinian question. The Palestinians and other Arab states should courageously share the responsibility of solving the Palestinian question and achieving Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories without shedding a single drop of blood.

I thank you. We, as a party, not as a government, could only continue with the support and confidence of the party. We must refute all lies and rumors. We must explain the accusations to public opinion. We must resist all factors of division and we must preserve the national front so that we can confront any dangers we may encounter.

You must know that we want the friendship and fraternity of all the Arab states. We will not be the first to antagonize others.

We must stand firmly since this is a historic turning point. We must not in any way relinquish our responsibility. We must know that peace does not mean immediate prosperity. It means that we have stopped bloodshed and checked the 30-year drain on our resources to begin a difficult phase which will mainly depend on work and effort. Prosperity can only be achieved by our continuous sincere work for God and the homeland.

Ghali Speech

NC181110 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0035 GMT 18 Mar 79 NC

[Report on statement made by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali at 17 March NDP parliamentary body meeting]

[Text] Cairo, 17 March--Speaking at the National Democratic Party parliamentary body meeting, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali said that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is related to the Israeli withdrawal and that there is another agreement related to Gaza and the West Bank. The agreement is in the form of exchanged letters which have the same binding strength as that of the original agreement. From the legal aspect there is no difference between the first and the second agreement. The first agreement relates to the withdrawal from Sinai and the second relates to autonomy in Gaza and the West Bank.

There are three annexes to the first and second agreements. The first is the military annex, which outlines the various phases of the withdrawal from Sinai and the security arrangements. The second annex contains the maps, which constitute an integral part of the treaty. The third annex deals with the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel. During the transitional period, the withdrawal will be up to Ra's Muhammad-Al-'Arish or Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad. In addition, there are some interpretations which are also an integral part of the treaty. This means that the treaty includes an agreement on withdrawal from Sinai and another agreement on the West Bank and Gaza and three annexes to the first agreement as well as some explanatory letters.

In relation to the first treaty, as the prime minister has noted, it includes a preamble containing some paragraphs from which it will be understood that this treaty is based on Resolution 242.

The legal basis of the treaty is the Camp David agreement while the legal basis of the Camp David agreement is Resolution 242. I would like to note here that the majority of the Arab states, including the rejection states, have recognized Resolution 242.

Paragraph 2 of the preamble says that the agreed basis of this treaty must be the basis for other treaties which might be concluded between the Arab states and Israel. The benefits derived from this treaty will represent an acquired right or legal precedence in relation to the other Arab states. Moreover, Egypt is prepared to play the role of full partner in the negotiation which may be held between the Arab states and Israel, offering the experience it has gained during the negotiations.

Dr Ghali added: We will also find it clearly noted in the preamble that the treaty constitutes a first step toward a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis. This is an important point that is stipulated in the preamble before international public opinion and in accordance with the Egyptian views. This first agreement is one of several steps to come, as noted by the prime minister. New negotiations will begin on Gaza and the West Bank 1 month after the treaty is signed. This means that autonomy for Gaza and the West Bank would be the second step. There will also be a third step in the beginning of the transitional period following the establishment of autonomy. The fourth step will be the negotiations which may be held between the other Arab states and Israel. In accordance with the Camp David framework, all of these agreements must be approved by the Security Council. This means that once again we will find the approval by the big powers such as the Soviet Union and the United States within the Security Council as a form of endorsement of the agreements to be concluded. We also find in the preamble an invitation addressed to other Arab states to participate in the new negotiations whether these are related to Sinai or to Gaza and the West Bank. This invitation is addressed to Jordan in particular.

Another point in the preamble is that the Egyptian negotiator has always tried to adhere to the UN principles as the legal basis of this treaty, in other words the principles which constitute the basis in international law. If differences arise over the interpretation between the Egyptian and the Israeli sides, we will resort to the general principles of the United Nations as the basis of the Egyptian views on solving this crisis.

Dr Ghali said: If we move to the articles of the treaty, we find that the treaty is divided into nine articles. The first article pertains to ending the state of war and the withdrawal from all Egyptian territories without exception. This, as the prime minister has said, is an important precedent, primarily because it represents an interpretation of Resolution 242. (?Is what) is intended withdrawal from territories or from all the territories? The Arab interpretation is all the territories without exception. The second article pertains to permanent borders: These are the international borders between Egypt and Israel. We have taken a precaution. This precaution is that this recognition should not affect the status of the Gaza Strip because the Gaza Strip includes part of the international boundaries between us and Israel.

The third article pertains to the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel. Here again the principles of international law and the UN law were adhered to as the basis for the normalization of relations whereby Israel will not be able to ask for any concession or special status.

This third article has one annex which is annex number three pertaining to the normalization of relations.

The fourth article pertains to security arrangements. It has two annexes--numbers one and two. These annexes are maps which had been the subject of a long dispute between the Egyptian and Israeli negotiators. Here we reached an interpretation stating that Egypt has the right to ask for a review of the security arrangements and if it requests this review, then the Israeli side within a maximum of 3 months is dutybound to negotiate the request with the Egyptian side.

Dr Ghali added: The fifth article concerns freedom of passage in the international passageways and also the freedom of passage in the international passageways as contained in Article 242. [sentence as received] The international passageways are the Suez Canal, the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba. The Egyptian negotiator has insisted that the freedom of passage be governed by the Constantinople convention of 1888. The basic principle of this convention is equality of passage through the international passageways. Consequently, it would not be permissible to give any concessions to any state great or small.

The sixth article, which concerns priorities of commitments, was also the subject of a long dispute. We would like to affirm that [word indistinct] of the true interpretation of the sixth article [word indistinct] the commitments arising from the joint Arab and defense pact take priority over the commitments arising from the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. This is the case because we must look at the UN Charter when considering this article. The UN Charter stipulates that the commitments arising from the ratification of treaties [word indistinct] whether they were bilateral treaties. Consequently, we can affirm that the Arab commitments or Egypt's commitments to the Arab states take priority over the commitments arising from the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

The seventh article concerns the settlement of disputes between the Israeli and Egyptian sides connected with the interpretation of the treaty.

The eighth article concerns the establishment of a compensation commission because the Egyptian side intends to ask for compensation from the Israeli side.

The ninth and last article stipulates that the treaty shall come into effect once the instruments of ratification are exchanged. This means that the treaty will be signed, that the Egyptian People's Assembly and the Israeli Knesset will approve it, that it will be recorded at the UN Secretariat, that it will be at the disposal of everybody and that it will be made public.

Sa'dah Speech

NC180946 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0045 GMT 18 Mar 79 NC

[Report on statement by Chief of Operations Maj Ben Hasan Abu Sa'dah at the 17 March meeting of the NDP parliamentary body]

[Text] Cairo, 17 March--Chief of Operations Maj Gen Hasan Abu Sa'dah spoke about the military withdrawal from Sinai during the first and second phases. He explained the withdrawal by referring to maps which were placed in hall where the Central Committee was meeting.

Major General Sa'dah explained that whenever the Israeli forces withdraw from an area, UN forces will enter that area as part of the process of disengagement of forces. The Egyptian Armed Forces will then enter the areas provided for in the agreement.

Major General Sa'dah affirmed that the Egyptian Armed Forces are capable of carrying out their tasks and of guaranteeing the safety of the country coupled with full commitment to the (?provisions) of the agreement. He also affirmed that the armed forces will continue to grip their weapons and to work to raise their combat capability in order to deter their enemies and safeguard constitutional legitimacy.

Hilal Speech

NC181152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0050 GMT 18 Mar 79 NC

[Report on statement by Petroleum Minister Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal at the 17 March meeting of the NDP parliamentary body]

[Text] Cairo, 17 March--Petroleum Minister Engineer Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal spoke at the conclusion of the parliamentary body's meeting. He said that the Egyptian negotiator adopted a firm stand on the question of petroleum.

The petroleum minister pointed out that Egypt has rejected Israel's demands for petroleum. Israel's demands were: Egypt should guarantee Israel's petroleum requirements; the quantity to be purchased by Israel should be defined; Israel should be given priority in purchases and Israel should participate in petroleum extraction operations.

The minister added that the agreement provides that Israel should be treated as any other state after the normalization of relations and that it should enter into the bidding which we will announce when we want to sell our petroleum to the world.

Engineer Hilal explained that Egypt lost 80 percent of its petroleum (?production) after the 1967 war and that Israel laid down an imaginery line in the Suez Gulf claiming it to be its territorial waters, thus depriving Egypt of the opportunity to prospect for petroleum in the areas adjacent to the borders of Sinai. He added: After the second disengagement following the glorious October War, we got back the Sadr and 'Asal fields and part of the southern and Bala'im fields. Our production rose to about 100,000 barrels daily valued at $1 million.

The petroleum minister then said that the Israelis have recently discovered oilfields in [word indistinct] area south of At-Tur and that these areas and the Suez Gulf will come under Egyptian control in implementation of the agreement.

Engineer Hilal added that six petroleum agreements for prospecting for petroleum in the Suez Gulf and Sinai have already been concluded that they will be implemented after the Israeli withdrawal.

NDP PARLIAMENTARY BODY FORMS COMMITTEE TO STUDY TREATY

NC172207 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 17 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 March--The parliamentary body of the National Democratic Party [NDP] decided at its meeting this evening under the chairmanship of Dr Sufi Abu Talib to form a committee to study the draft agreement between Egypt and Israel which was outlined to the NDP parliamentary body today.

The parliamentary body also decided to hold a meeting Wednesday evening to review the results of the committee's study.

U.S. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE COOPER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC161926 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1912 GMT 16 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 16 March--U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Richard Cooper arrived in Cairo this evening for a several-day visit. He will hold important talks with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and other Egyptian ministers.

Cooper said that he was instructed by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to visit Cairo in order to hold talks with the officials of the economic sector on several questions and translate peace into prosperity. He said: My mission in the Middle East is confined to visiting Egypt alone. He added that his country wants to persuade the other Arab states that the peace we are seeking is a comprehensive and clear peace which will take into consideration the interests of the Palestinian people. It is also a permanent peace in the Middle East. Cooper noted that his country's main effort at present is to work with the Arab states and persuade them that the peace treaty is in their interest and not only in Egypt's interest.

The U.S. under secretary was met by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador Salah Hasan and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts.

Meeting With Khalil

NC181248 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1113 GMT 18 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 March--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil met this morning with members of the U.S. delegation which is now visiting Egypt. The delegation is led by U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Richard Cooper.

This meeting, which lasted more than 1 hour, is part of the preparation of the working paper which President Anwar as-Sadat will discuss with the U.S. side during his forthcoming visit to the United States. The president will be accompanied on this visit by Dr Mustafa Khalil and the discussion will deal with the possibility of U.S. participation in the financing of the Egyptian development projects.

The meeting was attended by the ministers of economy, planning, finance, economic cooperation, supplies and Cabinet affairs and the minister of state for local government. A supplementary meeting was held this afternoon with the U.S. delegation. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Planning Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid and it was attended by the ministers of transport, communications, irrigation, reconstruction and new societies, land reclamation and Cabinet affairs and the minister of state for local government.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE CHRISTOPHER LEAVES FOR ROME

NC190835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0810 GMT 19 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 March--Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, left Cairo for Rome this morning after a short visit to Egypt as a member of the U.S. delegation which recently toured the area. The delegation was headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's adviser for national security affairs.

Christopher will visit Rome on the first leg of a tour of European capitals, including Bonn, Paris, London and Brussels to brief officials in these states on the details of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the recent developments in the Middle East. Christopher was seen off at Cairo International Airport by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts.

AS-SADAT SENDS MESSAGES TO UAE, QATAR LEADERS

NC181521 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 18 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 March--UAE Ambassador Sayf 'Ali al-Jarwan left Cairo this afternoon for Abu Dhabi carrying a personal message from President Anwar as-Sadat to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The ambassador of Qatar, Sharidah al-Ka'bi, also left Cairo today for Doha with a message from President Anwar As-Sadat to the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani on the peace treaty.

AS-SADAT SENDS MESSAGES TO ARAB KINGS, PRESIDENTS

NC161900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1845 GMT 16 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 16 March--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali handed heads of Arab diplomatic missions with whom he conferred in Cairo today personal messages from President Anwar as-Sadat to the Arab kings and presidents. These messages explain the situation in the Middle East and what has been achieved so far concerning the draft peace agreement.

Butrus Ghali's meeting with heads of Arab diplomatic missions lasted about 2 hours. After the meeting, Dr Ghali said that he handed personal messages from President As-Sadat to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, King Hassan of Morocco, Sultan Qabus of Oman, Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, Djibouti President Hassan Gouled and Mauritanian President Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck.

During the meeting Dr Ghali affirmed the close link between the first agreement and the second agreement pertaining to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He explained that the United States has publicly and officially pledged to continue to play the role of a full partner in the upcoming negotiations which will begin 1 month after the ratification of the treaty.

A debate took place between Dr Ghali and the Arab diplomats. The debate was dominated by a frank and positive atmosphere.

MINISTER GHALI MEETS WITH AFRICAN AMBASSADORS

NC181755 Cairo MENA in Arabid 1725 GMT 18 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 March--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met with the African ambassadors accredited to Cairo at 1845 today.

This meeting was part of the concerted diplomatic contacts Dr Ghali is now holding with representatives of various states in Cairo, and is connected with the present state of affairs in the Middle East crisis and with the achievements with regard to the peace treaty. The meeting was attended by 28 African ambassadors; by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil; Foreign Ministry African Desk Director Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi; Ambassador Ahmad Mahir; and a number of African desk officials.

At the beginning of the meeting, Dr Ghali handed the ambassadors copies of the draft peace treaty and the documents appended to it.

During the meeting, which lasted 2 hours, Dr Ghali explained the provisions of the peace treaty and the upcoming steps, particularly in connection with the negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza, which will begin 1 month following the signing of the treaty.

Dr Ghali stated that a positive discussion took place at the meeting. A number of ambassadors asked questions about the interpretation of some articles, about technical aspects of the treaty, about the status of Jerusalem and about the upcoming negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza. Dr Ghali said: We also discussed the role that Africa can play during the coming phase to make the negotiations on autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip successful.

Dr Ghali stated that he informed the ambassadors that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry will send letters to the Foreign Ministries of all African states within the next few days to complete the picture of the situation. Furthermore, the ministry will send a letter to the OAU secretary general on the latest developments of the situation, on the documents of the treaty and on the interpretations appended to it. Dr Ghali added that the discussion also dealt with the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel as stipulated in the agreement.

He explained to the ambassadors that Egypt will not establish diplomatic relations with Israel at ambassadorial level until 1 month after the lapse of the 9 months designated for the first withdrawal from Sinai, which involves 75 percent of Sinai and extends from Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad in the south.

Tomorrow, Dr Ghali will meet with Eastern European ambassadors, with Western European ambassadors, with Latin American ambassadors, and with Asian ambassadors, thus concluding his concerted diplomatic contacts, which he began today with the African ambassadors, to inform the world about what has been achieved with regard to the peace agreement.

PARTICIPATION IN ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING ANNOUNCED

NC180820 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Mar 79 NC

[Text] A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has announced that Egypt will participate in the meetings of the new session of the Arab League Council to be held in Somalia 24 March. The source said that the Egyptian delegation will be formed in the next few days.

'ARAFAT ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH HUSAYN 17 MAR

JN171325 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Mar 79 JN

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Al-Mafraq via Ar-Ramtha before noon today on a visit to Jordan at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn. During the visit he will exchange views with King Husayn on developments in the Arab region.

In a statement to the JNA correspondent at Ar-Ramtha frontier post, 'Arafat praised the firm stand of the Jordanian king, government and people in the face of what is being concocted against the Arab cause and the united march of the Arab nation.

He said that Jordan's stand toward recent developments has been well received in the various Arab and international quarters. He added: I am glad to meet with His Majesty King Husayn and Jordanian officials to exchange views on the developments in the Arab area, especially developments affecting the Palestinian cause, following the recent visit by the U.S. President to agree on the conclusion of a separate peace between Egypt and Israel, and on the resulting loss of Palestinian rights and the forfeiture of Muslim and Christian holy places.

He said that decisions were reached at the Baghdad summit conference to implement the measures that were agreed on--including the meeting of Arab foreign ministers--if Egypt should sign a separate peace treaty with Israel.

In a statement to JNA, Prime Minister Musar Badran welcomed Yasir 'Arafat and expressed the hope that his meeting with King Husayn to discuss bilateral relations and the general Arab situation will have useful results on the bilateral level and on the national and Islamic levels. He said: The signing of a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel is a serious turning point in the march of the Arab and Islamic nation.

The delegation accompanying 'Arafat includes Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council; Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department; Zuhayr Muhsin, member of the PLO Executive Committee; 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman; Hamid Abu Sittah; and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh.

'Arafat was received at Ar-Ramtha frontier post by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the minister of interior, the minister of state for foreign affairs, the governor of Irbid, the chief of police in Irbid, the district officer of the Ar-Ramtha district, the director of the PLO office in Amman, and members of the Palestine National Council in Jordan.

Joint Statement

JN171649 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Mar 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn presided over the Jordanian side at the talks that were held with the PLO delegation under Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, at Al-Husayn Air College at noon today. The talks lasted 4 hours and were interrupted by a working luncheon attended by both sides' members.

At the conclusion of the talks, the following press statement was issued:

At the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn, Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, visited Jordan and held detailed talks on the latest developments of the Middle East situation, within the framework of the Arab and international situation and in view of the Egyptian Government's intention to sign a unilateral reconciliation agreement with the Zionist enemy and the great dangers resulting from this agreement, which threatens the Arab cause in general and the Palestine issue in particular.

The two sides affirmed their desire to preserve the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and their determination to work seriously in facing the current challenges, within the framework of the Arab commitment to the Baghdad summit resolutions and the implementation of these resolutions.

The Jordanian and Palestinian sides also reviewed the development stages in their bilateral relations. They affirmed their eagerness to promote cooperation and coordination between them in a way that guarantees support for the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the occupied Palestinian territory in the face of the enemy's settlement schemes, particularly the self-rule plan. The two sides also expressed their confidence in the Palestinian people's ability to stand fast in the face of all attempts aimed at liquidating their inalienable national rights or at harming the unity of their representation through the PLO.

The two sides also stressed the importance of promoting self-sufficient Arab power, considering it the means of guaranteeing our nation the ability to confront the challenges and dangers and of enabling it to liberate the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, foremost of which is Arab Jerusalem, and restore the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination and establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

The two sides also stressed the need to continue holding periodic meetings in order to develop Jordanian-Palestinian relations and to coordinate joint Arab action within the framework of the Arab summit conference. The two sides expressed their confidence in the Arab nation's nobility, its ability to thwart the various hostile schemes and to shoulder its full responsibility in supporting the Arab confrontation forces.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat expressed his profound thanks to His Majesty King Husayn for his initiative in holding this fraternal meeting and for his support of the Palestinian people's just struggle, under the leadership of the PLO.

Participating in the talks on the Jordanian side were Prime Minister Mudar Badran; 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Dr 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali, minister of state for Cabinet affairs and minister of education; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information; Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Sulayman 'Arar, minister of the interior. On the PLO side the talks were attended by the delegation accompanying Yasir 'Arafat.

'Arafat's Departure

JN171832 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpts] Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO delegation left Jordan this evening.

'Arafat arrived in Al-Mafraq this morning via Ar-Ramtha. In a tatement to a JNA correspondent at the border point in Ar-Ramtha, 'Arafat lauded Jordan's firm stand adopted by the king, the government and people on the plots hatched against the Arab nation's issues and march. He said that the statement issued by the Jordanian Government on the situation's developments was welcomed in various Arab and international circles.

In a statement to the JNA correspondent, Prime Minister Mudar Badran welcomed Yasir 'Arafat and expressed the hope that his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn to discuss bilateral relations and the general Arab situation would prove useful at the bilateral, pan-Arab and Islamic levels.

Badran said that the signing of a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel is a serious juncture in the march of the Arab and Islamic nations.

KING HUSAYN REPORTEDLY AGREES TO ARAB SUMMIT

NC181148 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 18 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, March 18 (AFP)--King Husayn of Jordan has agreed to a Palestinian proposal for an Arab summit in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, the newspapers AN-NAHAR and AS-SAFIR said here today.

Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat proposed the meeting when he met the king yesterday at an air force base on the Syrian-Jordan border to discuss Middle East developments.

The newspapers added that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad had also agreed to a summit.

An-Nahar also reported that King Husayn will be touring Arab capitals, including Damascus and Riyadh, to discuss developments in the Middle East and an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, which is expected to be signed shortly.

HUSAYN MEETS WITH BRZEZINSKI IN AMMAN

JN181555 Amman JNA in Arabic 1520 GMT 18 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 18 March--At noon today His Majesty King Husayn received in Al-Hashimiyah Palace Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. president's adviser for national security affairs, who conveyed to his majesty a message from President Jimmy Carter. The message deals with recent developments in the Middle East and the U.S. stand on these developments.

His Majesty King Husayn outlined Jordan's stand toward the recent developments in the Area. King Husayn and Brzezinski also exchanged viewpoints on other issues of mutual concern. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran; Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Court; Dr 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali; minister of state for Cabinet affairs and minister of education; Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Staff Maj Gen 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali, chief of staff. On the U.S. side the meeting was attended by Warren Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state; Gen David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chip Carter, son of President Carter; and the U.S. ambassador in Amman. The meeting was interrupted by a working luncheon attended by members of the Jordanian and U.S. delegations, and by Prince 'Abdallah and Prince Faysal, sons of His Majesty King Husayn.

Brzezinski's Departure; Jordanian Statement

JN181831 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] Zbigniew Brzezinski and the delegation accompanying him left Amman this afternoon following a short visit to Jordan during which he conveyed a message from U.S. President Jimmy Carter to His Majesty King Husayn. In a predeparture statement, Brzezinski explained that he discussed with King Husayn the means to bring about a just and comprehensive peace in the area. He described his talks with King Husayn as useful and constructive. Brzezinski added that during his current tour of the Middle East, he also held similar talks with Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Court, made a press statement in which he said that the talks were constructive and frank. Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf said that His Majesty King Husayn reiterated Jordan's stand toward the Middle East issue and the recent developments in the area. He emphasized that Jordan's stand is based on reaching a just and comprehensive settlement which includes all aspects of the problem and which involves all parties. Such a settlement should fulfill all the just Arab requirements, including the necessity of the comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories including Arab Jerusalem and the recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination.

Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf said that the recent talks fall within the framework of the continuous dialog between Jordan and the United States. Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Court; the acting commander in chief of the armed forces and chief of staff; and the U.S. ambassador in Amman saw Brzezinski off from Amman.

FOREIGN MINISTER DAYAN INTERVIEWED ON PEACE TREATY

TA161922 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 16 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Moshe Dayan was not in the camera's eye during this past fateful week. For a few seconds he could be seen in the Knesset session sitting in the visitors' gallery with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance while MK Shim'on Peres was making his speech. It is said that the breakthrough was made in that tete-a-tete between Dayan and Vance in the Knesset visitors' gallery. We will never know. The foreign minister will not say. However, he played a decisive part in the final formulation of the agreement with Egypt. Our political correspondent Elimeleah Ram interviews Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. [begin videotape]

[Question] Mr. Dayan, what was achieved at the beginning of the week which had not been achieved earlier, that is at Blair House?

[Answer] First of all, at the end of the Blair House talks the things that were agreed to were submitted to Egypt and the Egyptians rejected what had been agreed to. So whatever was achieved at Blair House required Egypt's approval. This is the main thing. In addition to this there were additional details which had not been discussed in Egypt --the oil issue and the issue of the ambassadors--which, it later transpired, from Egypt's point of view were tied in with the interim stages of the withdrawal. The interim stages of the withdrawal had not been finally resolved at Blair House because we had to get the approval of the Israeli Government for the plan that was formulated by the Israeli and Egyptian defense ministers. Thus, this issue remained open. I would say that the oil issue and the issue of the ambassadors between us and Egypt were resolved for the first time here, and everything that was resolved at Blair House required reapproval because these things had not been discussed there. This also includes the joint letter. A first draft for the joint letter was submitted at Blair House but we never reached agreement on it. Here in Israel we reached agreement.

[Question] In the past we opposed a target date. I would like to refer to remarks you made yesterday to the diplomatic corps when you spoke about the establishment of autonomy and you said, if I am not mistaken, that a month after the treaty is signed negotiations on the establishment of autonomy would begin, to be ended within a year. Does this imply a target date?

[Answer] The Hebrew translation of the English word goal, [previous word in English] the term target date, is still valid. They are using this term today as well, but not as at Blair House to refer to the establishment of autonomy, but a target date for completion of negotiations. This is the difference and I said this to the ambassadors. A target date has been decided upon for the negotiations--these should last for about a year--but no target date has been set for the establishment of autonomy.

[Question] On this issue would you say that this is an Israeli concession?

[Answer] No. On the contrary, I think that this formula is much better and more confortable for us than the previous formula.

[Question] In the past was Israel prepared to accept stages for the withdrawal from Sinai as it has accepted now?

[Answer] The government here did not approve these stages as proposed in the past by the defense minister and now we are prepared to do so. But in the past we were not told by the Egyptians that this is a condition for the exchange of ambassadors. Now, after having considered the matter of what was preferable, to insist that there be no interim stages as proposed and agreed between the defense ministers and that there be no exchange of ambassadors--and this is not only of symbolic importance but of substantive importance in the normalization in relations--this is the most decisive thing not only from a symbolic point of view but the fact itself of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the countries in the passage from relations of war to relations of peace--that there be diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. [sentence as heard] Now we had to decide what we prefer, no ambassadors and no interim stages, or to accept the interim stages which we had previously rejected and that there be ambassadors; we chose the second possibility.

[Question] Sir, Egypt has asked for unilateral moves, gestures, in order to improve the atmosphere: They asked for the release of political prisoners; they asked for freedom of movement, freedom of political organization, political assemblies and so forth.

[Answer] Not and so forth.

[Question] This is what they asked for. What will the government's reaction be?

[Answer] I do not know. This was mentioned to us in the meeting that took place between U.S. President Carter and Prime Minister Begin and also in the past in Washington, but this has not been submitted as an official demand and has not been placed on the Cabinet table. If this demand does come up, and I think that it will come from the Egyptians--and certainly with an American recommendation--it will be placed on the Cabinet table, if the prime minister decides to submit this proposal to the Cabinet, and the Cabinet will have to discuss it. Up to now there have been no deliberations on this issue and this demand has not been placed on the Cabinet table.

[Question] Will you propose to the Cabinet that it respond to these requests?

[Answer] First of all, whatever I recommend to the Cabinet I will recommend to the Cabinet. However, what I can say is that now that we are approaching the end we will have to consider everything on its merits. On matters which present no difficulty to us and are of importance to the other side, I assume that all of us--not only I--will say we should do this. As for things that are difficult for us, we shall say that we are not prepared to do them.

[Question] Mr Dayan, do you think that this treaty is a good treaty? Do you think that this was the maximum that Israel could achieve?

[Answer] I think that the treaty itself as formulated at Blair House with all its annexes is a very good treaty. As a treaty it is a very good treaty. The difficult parts of it are not the parts of the treaty--that is, not the framework of relations between Egypt and Israel--there I think we have a good, or even very good, treaty. However, the conditions of the treaty--first of all the total withdrawal from Sinai including the dismantling of the settlement there--this is the hardest thing and, of course, I would prefer that this not be, that we remain in that strip that we wanted in Sinai.

Perhaps I am not objective when you ask me if we could have gotten more. Of course I think that we could not get more. I think that we faced this question on two occasions, once at Camp David during the negotiations, especially on the issue of the settlements and the withdrawal to the international border, and after a lengthy period of negotiations we--the prime minister and the other members of the team--felt that there was no choice but for Israel to decide whether it was prepared to go for a peace agreement on condition that it withdraw to the previous borders, including the removal of the settlements, or that there be no withdrawal--with there being no chance of the Egyptians agreeing to the agreement under those circumstances. This was then submitted to the Knesset.

The same happened this time with respect to the oil. This is not the agreement we wanted with respect to the oil but in the end, at the eleventh hour, prior to President Carter's departure, the Cabinet had to decide not on what it wanted or even on what it thought it could get but it had to say, that's that, we can't get the promise we wanted [from Egypt to supply oil to Israel] and we have to decide on whether we accept the less favorable proposal made by the United States or we send President Carter home empty-handed--that is, we are not prepared to sign the peace agreement unless our demands with respect to oil are met. It was then decided to make do with less than we wanted.

[Question] You said you are not objective. Allow me a personal question. What was your part in the achievement of peace?

[Answer] Do you think I will be objective on this question?

[Question] Please give me a subjective answer.

[Answer] No. No. No. It's a waste of time.

[Question] The prime minister promised four Cabinet ministers that the nature of autonomy will be discussed before the peace agreement with Egypt is signed. Do you think that now is the time to discuss the nature of autonomy?

[Answer] First of all, if the prime minister promised this, then he and the Cabinet will stand by his promise. Now, if you ask my opinion, I would be satisfied with what has been decided up to now--that is, the decision taken in the past by the Knesset approving those principles of autonomy that were determined at Camp David. I would not expand this over and above the principles determined there and I think that the principles are in keeping with my views on the nature of autonomy if they are read carefully and if you add the flesh of reality onto this skeleton. And one should add to this the joint accompanying letter which says that the deliberations will begin a month after the signing of the treaty--and this is of significance. We will first sign an Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement, we will rest for a month and then we will go into the other, the second issue, which is not an integral part of the first issue--I would differentiate and insist on this differentiation--and then we will have a whole year of negotiations. I would not come to these negotiations with everything already laid out and made public. For example, I do not think that the publication of the report of the Elisar Committee made a positive contribution.

[Question] Sir, the prime minister--and I am again quoting him--said in the United States that if the United States proposed a defense pact with Israel he would propose that the Cabinet accept it. What is your position?

[Answer] This is a hypothetical question and I would certainly not reject it outright. However, when you talk about a defense pact one should know what we are getting and what we are committing ourselves to: In which instances will the United States regard itself as committed to come to our defense and in which ones will we commit ourselves in this framework of relations--both in what is written and in what is not written, in reality--in return for that American commitment. I certainly would not reject this outright. If the Americans agree to this, or approach us or even display a willingness I would very much recommend that we seriously and positively examine this.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what peace will exist between us and Egypt?

[Answer] First of all I hope and believe that there will be a peace of normal relations--perhaps not intimate, over and above being normal. This must come into being 9 months after the signing of the agreement and then we will have another 2 years in which we will still be in Sharm ash-Shaykh, in the airfields. We will still be in the eastern half of Sinai, so that in those 2 years there should already be a normal peace, with respect to economic and diplomatic issues, the exchange of ambassadors, freedom of movement from Israel to Egypt and vice versa, and so forth. During that period we will not evacuate Sinai.

I do not expect the Egyptians to maintain special relations with us, but normal, correct relations under the prevailing conditions. I expect to see such a peace, and it should stand the test for 2 years before we evacuate that part of Sinai which, in my opinion, is most important to us. If things break down for any reason--a revolution in Egypt or because they are dissatisfied with progress in the establishment of autonomy and reluctant to implement the agreement, then we are still in Sinai.

[Ran] Mr Foreign Minister, thank you. [end videotape]

DEFENSE CIRCLES SEE GROWING DANGER OF WAR ON EASTERN FRONT

TA171932 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 17 Mar 79 TA

[Text] In talks with the United States, Israel voiced grave fears about expected developments on the eastern front. Our military correspondent reports that senior defense elements in Israel feel that the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt brings closer the possibility that Arab countries on the eastern front will take military action against Israel. Our correspondent has learned from Western diplomatic sources that in the past few days a decision was made in Syria to tighten military ties with Iraq if the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty is signed. Here is our military correspondent, 'Amiran Nir.

[Nir] Well, the signing of the peace treaty brings closer the danger of war on the eastern front. This is an assessment of the situation by senior defense elements in Israel. Reports from Damascus show that Syria has decided that if the treaty is signed it will have to reexamine its path and, in this framework, will probably have to respond to Iraqi pressure and tighten its military ties with Baghdad. Until now these ties have been limited--visits by senior officers and, recently, a visit by the Iraqi air force commander to Syria.

Now, if the reassessment takes place, Iraqi military units will be transferred to Syria--something that the Syrians have preferred to avoid--or at least, in the first stage, they will be transferred to the Iraqi-Syrian border. If these moves are made they will result in the consolidation of a military deployment consisting of more than 15 divisions--50 percent more than the entire Egyptian army. This excludes Jordan, whose participation in the eastern front might increase the number of divisions to about 20.

Israel is examining the possibility of war from the east on three planes--ability, intention and opportunity. The ability exists. The defense establishment says that the intention also exists. The Syrians believe that apart from a political and economic act to isolate Egypt there is importance in a military act that will confront Egypt with the supreme test of its membership in the Arab family. If Egypt joins the war then the peace treaty will be lost. If Egypt stands on the sidelines Cairo will lose the vestiges of its aspiration to play a leading role in the Arab world. From another view, only a war against Israel will give Syria the status of an opponent with whom one must negotiate and to whom concessions must be made--a status that As-Sadat gained in the wake of Egypt's achievements in the Yom Kippur war. So much for the intention.

As for the opportunity, Israel assesses that the 9 months during which the withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line will be carried out would be very convenient for the Syrians. Full peace relations between Israel and Egypt will begin after this period and Syria will lose some of the psychological advantages that it is trying to get.

All these are only assessments, of course. However, such assessments are guiding the politicians and the military in their day-to-day actions.

DAYAN BRIEFS FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS ON PEACE TREATY

TA181246 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Although negotiations on autonomy are due to begin within 1 month of the signing of the peace treaty, so far there have been no contacts whatsoever with either the United States or Egypt on the mechanics of these negotiations. This was revealed this morning by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan when he addressed senior officials of his ministry on the latest developments. With details of the Dayan briefing, Arye Yehezqel:

The foreign minister told his senior staff members that among the questions relating to autonomy to which there are no answers so far is whether or not Gaza would be discussed in one package with Judaea and Samaria or whether it would be treated differently. He thought that there could possibly be a separate Gaza delegation. Another open question, he said, was how the Egyptians would talk to Palestinian Arabs about the autonomy negotiations since there are no facilities at present for free movement between Egypt and Israel. As things stand, such movement would not begin until 9 months after the signing, but Dayan revealed that Israel had asked President Carter to tell the Egyptians that if they want to facilitate movement earlier, Israel would agree. No reply on this has yet been received.

When diplomatic relations are finally set up 9 months or so after the signing, there should be freedom of movement between Israel and Egypt although visas would probably be needed.

In his briefing Dayan also noted other matters which are still to be finalized between Jerusalem and Cairo. These range from what he called the substages of the initial Sinai withdrawal to the status of the UN troops to be deployed in the areas vacated by Israel. On the former, Dayan said that the details of the withdrawal were being worked out in Washington by Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman and his Egyptian counterpart, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali. An important question here was the date of withdrawal from the oil fields. If Israel were to withdraw before the 9 months are up, what happens to payment for the oil pumped between the withdrawal date and the end of the 9 months. What happens to the equipment at these fields? Generally, Dayan thought there would be Egyptian and Israeli claims and counterclaims for property, investments and equipment.

The foreign minister also disclosed that Israel had asked the United States for a memorandum of understanding on the implementation of the peace treaty in case there were violations. Asked about reactions to the treaty in various countries, Dayan said that in Europe these varied from negative to very positive. He expected both China and Japan to offer their blessing and did not exclude the possibility of countries which had earlier severed relations with Israel renewing them as a result of the treaty. He did not go into details.

On reports that Egypt was asking Israel to make goodwill gestures, Dayan said that this question remained open since no specific requests had been received so far.

BEGIN TO SET UP 11-MAN COMMITTEE ON AUTONOMY

TA190806 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Mar 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Begin intends to set up a ministerial committee consisting of 11 members that will be responsible for conducting negotiations on autonomy. A limited ministerial team will be chosen from this committee to hold negotiations with Egypt and the United States on this subject.

The committee members will include all members of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affaits and apparently also Ministers Moshe Nisim, Shmu'el Tamir and Zevulun Hammer.

For the time being nothing has been concluded with Egypt and the United States about the location and manner of conducting the negotiations on the establishment of autonomy. It is only known that the contacts on this issue must open a month after the peace agreement is signed and will revolve around the procedures pertaining to holding elections to autonomy institutions and the authority or powers of the elected council to be set up after the elections.

WEIZMAN HINTS AT EARLY WITHDRAWAL FROM AL-'ARISH

TA190606 Jerusalem Domestic in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman has hinted that there may be an early withdrawal from Al-'Arish as a gesture to Egypt. According to him, a basic understanding has been achieved with the Americans regarding the amount of aid, but he refused to say what this amount would be.

The defense minister concluded that in his talks he had not actually discussed a defense pact with the United States, but there had been a general exchange of ideas. He supports such a pact, but only when this will be topical.

BEGIN MEETS MAFDAL MINISTERS TO DISCUSS AUTONOMY

TA181327 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Mar 79 TA

[Excerpts] We begin with the news of a possible Israeli Government crisis. With the Cabinet due to meet tomorrow to approve the peace treaty, the three ministers representing the National Religious Party [NRP] are demanding that it first debate the principles of the autonomy proposals before the treaty is put to Knesset vote on Tuesday or Wednesday. With that story, Alan Ben-'Ami:

The three NRP ministers, Yosef Burg, Zevulun Hammer and Aharon Abu-Hatzera, met for more than an hour with Mr Begin at his home. The issue under discussion: whether or not the government is prepared to accept the number of principles on autonomy which the NRP considers vital for safeguarding Israeli interests in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

For some weeks now a small group of government ministers have been pressing for a cabinet debate of autonomy proposals: Arik Sharon, Hayim Landau, Yitzhaq Moda'i and Zevulun Hammer, who is one of the three NRP ministers in the government. Although other cabinet members feel such a debate is neither needed nor timely before a peace agreement with Egypt is signed, the debate will be held tomorrow when the Cabinet also reviews and votes on the final text of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. But what if the NRP demands that its autonomy principles be adopted at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting? This is what Dr Burg had to say to me after the meeting this morning between the NRP ministers and Mr Begin: [begin recording]

We had our talks, there were many ideas and we will report to our friends and haverim [Hebrew equivalent of friends or colleagues] and we will see what's going on.

[Question] Will your report to the NRP be favorable?

[Burg] That depends on, I would say, certain talks that we still have to continue.

[Question] Would you say that there is a government crisis now with regard to the NRP and the government?

[Answer] Today I don't see a crisis. I see difficulties that can be overcome.

[Question] Could you tell us what those difficulties are?

[Answer] Certainly not.

[Question] At the moment is there still a possibility that either you or other NRP ministers may leave the government?

[Answer] If you don't ask what is the percentage, I can say there is a possibility. But don't ask me about the percentage of chance. [end recording]

[Ben-'ami] After reporting to their NRP colleagues there is a possibility that the three NRP ministers may have yet another meeting with Prime Minister Begin later today.

BEGIN MEETS WITH AGUDAT YISRA'EL MK'S

TA182111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 18 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said today that the dangers that might arise from the autonomy plan are well known and Israel is deploying to meet them. Mr Begin made these remarks at a meeting at his home with Knesset members from Agudat Yisra'el. The meeting took place in order to bring the Knesset members up to date prior to the meeting of their party center now underway in Tel Aviv.

The prime minister said that the formulation of the articles in the peace agreement, in accordance with Israel's proposals, insures that the implementation of autonomy will not harm security. He also said that the idea of autonomy created the possibility of reaching agreement with President as-Sadat.

At the meeting the members of Agudat Yisra'el raised their demand for implementation of the clauses in the Coalition agreement with them, and they pointed out that after the prime minister returns from signing the peace agreement, Agudat Yisra'el will raise its demands, especially reform of the abortion law. The prime minister promised them that all clauses in the Coalition agreement will be implemented.

EXPECTED VOTES OF KNESSET FACTIONS REPORTED

TA181953 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Mar 79 TA

[Text] In light of the expected Knesset debate and vote on the peace agreement, the centers of several parties met today to decide on how the Knesset members belonging to the factions should vote. The Labor Party Center, the MAPAM Center and the Liberal Party Center decided to support the treaty.

At this moment deliberations are taking place in the La'am movement headed by Yiga'el Horowitz, who has anncunced that he will vote against the peace agreement.

Our political correspondent Dan Raviv reports from Bet La'am in Tel Aviv on the decisions made today in the various parties.

[Raviv] The La'am splinter of four Knesset members is conducting a heated debate in the face of the danger of an additional splinter. It is hard to believe but Yiga'el Horowitz and Zalman Shoval are at the center of the conflict. Yiga'el Horowitz will vote against the peace agreement but he is prepared to remain in the Likud. Moshe Shamir will vote against but he wants to establish a new movement that will oust the government, while Zalman Shoval and Yitzhaq Peretz will vote in favor of the agreement and will remain in the Likud. So, one of the La'am splinters is splitting further and the glue that will keep them united in one political movement has yet to be found. In the other La'am splinter, Shostak, Lin and Horowitz [as heard, presumably MK Olmert] will vote in favor of the agreement, while Yigal Kohen will vote against it.

Not surprisingly, the liberals officially joined the supporters of the peace agreement today. Minister Simha Ehrlich said that he opposes the government conducting deliberations on autonomy tomorrow, contrary to the demand made by the MAFDAL.

In other decisions today, the Labor Party Center approved the peace agreement by a decisive majority. In accordance with Shim'on Peres' proposal the Labor Party will sumbit its own motion to the Knesset on autonomy and if this motion does not gain a majority, the Labor Party Knesset members will be obliged to vote in favor of the peace agreement as submitted by the government.

We can see how the La'am movement is torn between conflicting decisions which have yet to be resolved. The debate is heated and the formula that will prevent a split between Shamir, Horowitz and Shoval has not been found. A possible solution--permission to vote according to one's conscience--has not been agreed on. From Bet La'am in Tel Aviv back to the studio in Jerusalem.

MINISTERS COMMENT ON PEACE TREATY, AUTONOMY

Tamir on Autonomy Issue

TA171250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 17 Mar 79 TA

[Excerpt] Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir believes that the government need not publicize its position on the matter of the autonomy plan. In a talk with our correspondent David Essing, Minister Tamir said that such a decision should be an internal decision. In his opinion, the details of the plan will not be completed within a short time. It is possible that the Cabinet will not discuss this issue at its coming meeting. In this respect, he believes that the Egyptian president is correct in saying that a calm atmosphere is needed in order to begin discussing details of the autonomy plan.

Minister Hammer on Autonomy

TA180950 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Mar 79 p 7 TA

[Unattributed report]

[Text] "The automomy will not mean that the Jews living in Judaea and Samaria will not be able to live there," minister Zevulun Hammer said the day before yesterday, referring to the MAFDAL decision about the peace agreement.

According to Minister Hammer, the MAFDAL will insist that the autonomy will not be the nucleus of a Palestinian state and that, in accordance with the Camp David agreements, the autonomy will affect the inhabitants, not the land and the sovereignty.

Minister Hammer also said that the MAFDAL's criterion for itself will be its struggle over the nature of the autonomy over the coming year.

Sharon on Need for Clarification

TA161122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 18 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon rejected the prime minister's appeal to him to explain the contents of the peace agreements to the members of the Herut movement's executive this evening. Minister Sharon said he sees no possibility of complying with Mr Begin's request since, according to him, several more questions pertaining to defending the vital interests in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza should be clarified in the Cabinet before making the decision of signing the peace treaty. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer explains that Minister Sharon demands that the Cabinet make decisions on the nature of autonomy before bringing the peace agreement for the Knesset's vote.

Landau on U.S. Role

TA161646 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1535 GMT 16 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Haifa, 16 March--The United States has violated its promise to be an honest broker and, to our regret, it has alined itself along the Arab line; if it really wants peace to be established between Israel and Egypt then it would be better for it to involve itself as little as possible in the process. These remarks were made today by Transport Minister Hayim Landau in a lecture at the Haifa Maritime and Economic Club.

He stressed that the United States would do well to let the parties conduct the continuation of the negotiations without intervening.

According to the minister, the massive involvement by the United States on the one hand, and the opposition's attitude to the whole process on the other, were, in fact, the major reasons we had to pay such a heavy price for the agreement--a price which no government in the past would have been prepared to pay.

As far as the chance for peace is concerned, the minister said that there were many risks and despite our strong desire to achieve peace we must not close our eyes and ears to the remarks being made internally in Egypt today in favor of self-determination for the Palestinians and their right to their own country.

The minister said that the situation today was such that Israel was giving Egypt Sinai and the oil, whereas Egypt would be receiving, and only later would it have to pay. Thus, while we are fulfilling our commitments in the agreement, Egypt will provide consideration only 10 months later, and what guarantee have we that they will not violate the agreement if they are not satisfied with negotiations on autonomy, the minister asked.

Speaking about autonomy, the minister of transport maintained that this referred to autonomy for people and not for land, as was agreed at Camp David. "There will be no green line and no red line because Eretz Yisra'el runs from the Jordan in the east to the Mediterranean in the west," he said. The minister of transport added that according to this concept, Jewish villages and urban settlements would be established in Judaea and Samaria, this taking place only on government land, and with the IDF dealing with external security while the local residents handle internal security. The minister also said that Judaea and Samaria would not become a breeding ground for Fatah because the security of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa will depend on the settlements in that area.

He ended his remarks with the hope that peace would come, pointing out that he was aware of the risks, but he personally was a partner--as were all the other Cabinet members--to the responsibility and the risks that the government was taking upon itself in agreeing t o sign the treaty as agreed on with the United States and Egypt.

CABINET VOTES IN FAVOR OF PEACE TREATY WITH EGYPT

TA191515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 19 Mar 79 TA

[Text] The Cabinet has approved the first peace agreement between Israel and an Arab country. The agreement will be signed next Monday in Washington.

At the end of 5 hours of discussions, only 2 ministers voted against: Ari'el Sharon and Hayim Landau. We are now transferring the broadcast to our correspondent, Shalom Qital, at the prime minister's office.

[Shalom Qital] The Cabinet decision was passed by a large majority: 15 ministers--including the defense minister, who is now in the United States but who had announced that he is in favor of the agreement--voted in favor, and, to repeat, 2 voted against. Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or came out and announced: I am glad to announce the following:

[Na'or--presumably recorded] The Cabinet has approved the following decisions:

A. The peace treaty between Israel and Egypt together with its appendixes be approved;

B. The prime minister be authorized to recommend that the Knesset accept the decision as follows: The Knesset approves the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt together with its appendixes;

C. The Cabinet has concluded the discussion on the autonomy arrangements with the following decision: The Cabinet will appoint a committee to prepare the proposals for the negotiations on the autonomy arrangements consisting of the prime minister, the deputy prime minister, the foreign minister, the defense minister, the finance minister, the agriculture minister, the interior ministers, the education and culture minister, the health minister, the justice minister and Minister Nisim.

[Qital] That was the Cabinet secretary's announcement, and, from the prime minister's office, back to the news studio.

POST: FATAL HALHUL BULLETS 'NOT FIRED BY SOLDIERS'

TA180911 Jerusalem POST in English 18 Mar 79 p 1 TA

[Excerpt] The shots that killed two demonstrators in the village of Halhul north of Hebron on Thursday were not fired from the guns of an army patrol on the spot, senior police sources told the Jerusalem POST yesterday. The sources implied that the shots were fired by one of a group of Qiryat Arba' residents who were trapped in their car by the violent demonstration.

Nasri Hasan al-'Anani, 24, and Rab'a ash-Shallalda, a 16-year-old schoolgirl, were killed by a burst of automatic gunfire as the mob they were part of threw stones at a car full of residents of Qiryat Arba', the new Jewish suburb of Hebron.

An army patrol came to the scene and tried to extricate the Qiryat Arba' residents' car from the mob. At the height of the confrontation, according to the army communique, shorts were fired by both the soldiers and the Qiryat Arba' residents.

The two bodies were sent to the Abu Kabir Forsenic Institute for an autopsy. Though no bullets remained in the bodies, the institute experts were able to determine from the nature of the wounds that the two demonstrators had been hit by 9mm bullets.

None of the soldiers in the patrol was armed with a gun of this calibre.

Denial of Earlier Report

TA190609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Mar 79 TA

[Text] The military government prevented a number of West Bank mayors from entering the village of Si'r to attend the funeral of the two young people killed in a demonstration in nearby Halhul.

The group included the mayors of Nabulus and Hebron.

The authorities have denied a report that it had been established that the shots which killed the two Arabs were fired by Qiryat Arba' settlers, not the security forces. A police pathologist says the victims were killed by 9mm bullets, that both the soldiers and the settlers possessed 9mm 'Uzzi submachine guns and pistols.

MA'ARIV COMMENTS ON DISTURBANCES IN WEST BANK

TA181102 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Mar 79 p 5 TA

[Shu'el Segev commentary: "The Disturbances in Judaea and Samaria"]

[Text] The wave of rioting which has struck West Bank towns over the last few days may take the character of a civil rebellion if the Israeli authorities are not clever enough to put a speedy end to it and if they do not demonstrate firmness in rapidly restoring public order. This is particularly applicable in view of the danger of clashes between Jews and Arabs, as happened in Jerusalem yesterday. The Government of Israel must prevent provocations, whether they come from Jews or at the initiative of Arabs.

Whether as a protest against what appears to them to be an Egyptian abandonment of their affairs or because they believe that the government's surrender to external pressures will lead to a similar surrender on the internal front in the territories, it is clear that the PLO sympathizers have decided to incite the Palestinian population to revolt against the Government of Israel and thus to destroy any chance of Jewish-Arab coexistence in the future. This trend is not new. It began to emerge right after President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. The very fact of the president of Egypt coming to Jerusalem was interpreted by the Arab countries and the PLO as Egyptian recognition of Israeli sovereignty over the city sacred to the three religions. The strength of the protest was so great that the President of Egypt took the trouble to explain to Israel, in official documents and in diplomatic talks, that there had been no change in his position concerning the future of Jerusalem and that even now he did not recognize Israel's sovereignty over it.

For many months, as long as the peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt were prolonged and as long as there appeared to be a chance of preventing a settlement between the greatest of the Arab countries and Israel, feelings in the territories were relatively relaxed. But now, after it appears that As-Sadat is indeed going to sign a peace agreement with Israel, the PLO sympathizers in the territories have decided to undermine the chances of the settlement and, like their behavior right after the 6-day war, they have again embarked upon activity which has open signs of civil rebellion.

Furthermore, since the events in Iran when, under the leadership of the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the masses came out into the streets and forced the shah to give up his throne and leave for exile in Morocco, a new slogan for struggle has been given to the Arabs of the territories.

Pictures of Khomeyni are now hanging in the homes of various Arab students, not as an expression of religious identification, but actually as a symbol of political victory. Many Arabs are congregating in various mosques and public institutions and, in the guise of religious identification, are trying to organize political protest against the Israeli authorities. If the IDF authorities do not suppress these signs of civil revolt while they are still in the foetal stage, the situation may gravely degenerate, public order will be disrupted and the peace process may be in doubt.

Any sign of weakness in the territories may encourage a show of nationalism among the Arabs of Israel too. Even now we know of cases, isolated ones it is true, of refusal to cooperate with Jews in several of the Galilee villages. In various villages in the north views are being expressed that if autonomy is granted to the Arabs of the West Bank, it will be necessary to give the Arabs of Israel a similar autonomy as well.

It is clear that the suppression of these sprouts of civil revolt is not sufficient and Jewish settlements must do all they can to prevent unnecessary provocation of the Arab population in the territories. Such things as occurred in Jerusalem yesterday when, in open provocation of the local population, Jews tried to climb the Temple Mount and pray there, must not happen. Apart from the great emotional charge inherent in this action, there is also a delicate political problem and it could lead to a sharpening in the political struggle over the future of Jerusalem and to a decision not convenient for Israel. Even now, when the negotiations with Egypt have concluded, the problem of Jerusalem has remained open.

The Camp David agreements deliberately bypassed this mine. Because he had avoided mentioning the future of Jerusalem in the Camp David framework agreements, President as-Sadat was attacked by various Arab countries and this is also one of the reasons why Saudi Arabia is not giving public support to the peace initiative by the president of Egypt and is not backing him at this difficult time. However, if the disturbances in Jerusalem continue and it becomes necessary to use force to suppress them, an argument will in any case develop in international public opinion over the future of Jerusalem, and Israel will find itself pressed by all sides to find a political solution to this problem. Therefore, it would not be wise for Israelis to increase the tension in the holy city, disrupt the normal life of the city and harm the healthy process of creating a foundation for coexistence between the two sections of the city.

The upcoming signing of the peace agreement with Egypt necessarily harbors many opportunities, but also grave dangers. One of the dangers is that the matter of autonomy will be taken out of the Israeli Government's hands and destroyed and an accelerated process of founding an independent Palestinian state in the territories will begin. Israel must not take any steps whatsoever which may speed up this process. On the other hand, inhabitants of the territories must not be permitted to disrupt public order and undermine the peace efforts without being punished. To date, security authorities have shown commendable restraint in their reactions to the tension in the territories. However, we are rapidly approaching the moment when a continuation of the restraint will be interpreted as an expression of weakness and will act as a spur for additional acts of violence, perhaps even graver ones.

Only a firm Israeli policy which leaves no room for any contradictory interpretation will be able to bring back order and permit the beginning of the peace process with Egypt without this process being disturbed by signs of violence on the part of the PLO agents in the territories.

WEST BANK SATISFIED WITH RESULTS OF HUSAYN, 'ARAFAT MEETING

TA190941 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Mar 79 p 3 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] The conciliatory meeting between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat has gained praise from mayors and public figures in the occupied territories. Three of them have already announced their wish to leave for Amman in the coming days in order to learn about the meaning of the turning point in the relations between Jordan and the PLO.

The local Arab press views this meeting as an important step in foiling the intentions of Israel, Egypt and the United States to set up autonomy in the territories.

One of the senior public personages said yesterday that after a long absence from Amman he intends to go there in order to view what he calls "significant changes in the perception of King Husayn."

The Hebron and Jericho mayors, Messrs Fahd al-Qawasimi and 'Abd al-'Aziz Suwayti, said yesterday they will leave for Jordan in the coming days to discuss various issues, including financial aid.

NABULUS INSTITUTIONS CONDEMN AS-SADAT

TA190610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Mar 79 TA

[Text] Public institutions in Nabulus have condemned the As-Sadat regime for what they called liquidating the Palestinian problem. They expressed their opposition to the Camp David agreements which, they said, were no less grave than the Balfour Declaration. They also cabled the defense minister demanding the removal of Israeli army troops from the towns of Judaea and Samaria to end what they called provocation of the inhabitants.

AL-QUDS ASKS CARTER TO REJECT ANNEXATION OF JERUSALEM

JN181633 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 10 Mar 79 pp 1, 8 JN

[Editorial: "Open Letter to President Carter"]

[Text] Today you will arrive in the holy city and, although you visited it before you became President of the United States, this visit will be different and you must have different feelings this time.

You know that Jerudalem, with its ancient history and places that are holy to the whole world, would not have retained its character but for the Arab Islamic rule which lasted for centuries during which the various communities grew and prospered and the shrines of various religions multiplied.

You also know that 1 month after the occupation, the occupation authorities decided to annex Arab Jerusalem and to erase its Arab character, laws, organizations, institutions and schools. This annexation was carried out by force without any referendum or consultation with the inhabitants on such a fateful issue.

We know that as other world countries, the United States did not recognize this annexation. The UN Security Council denounced the annexation and has condemned it more than once. We thank the United States because it did not recognize, in theory at least, this annexation. However, allow us, Mr President, to point out that U.S. money helped strengthen this annexation and assisted in Judaizing the Arab holy city. The United States has provided and still is providing aid to help Israel build houses for immigrants from Russia. Do you know, Mr President, where Israel is going to settle them? They will be settled at the expense of the Arab quarters in the city and at the expense of Arab territory. Their settlement will stifle the Arab community and prevent it from expanding and building its own new houses. All the settlements that are besieging Jerusalem and erasing its spiritual sites have been built with U.S. money. One might wonder: What real value remains in your stand of not recognizing the annexation?

One more issue which concerns the reason for your trip and the efforts you have made and still are making: Are you unaware that you must contact the people concerned with the problem that you are trying to solve? You have listened to many people speaking in the name of the Palestinian people. Most, if not all, of them are not authorized to speak on behalf of this people. The Palestinian people exist and they prove their existence every day. Their number is increasing, and their determination and will to hold on to their rights and land are also increasing.

The Palestinian people are now immune to destitution and misery. They now possess an empire that extends throughout the Arab homeland. This Palestinian empire is a strange one because it has the power to dictate policy and direct movements without having specific territory.

Some of the U.S. information media accuse you of not sticking to your views. Can you prove to them that in Jerusalem and through its inspiring spirit you strongly stand by right and by the rightful people who demand justice and peace?

PETROCHEMICAL HEAD SPEAKS TO WORKERS IN ABADAN

DO151400 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Mar 79 DO

[Text] During the continuation of the visit of Dr (Abidi), the general director of Iranian petrochemicals, to the petrochemical facilities of Khuzestan, he addressed a group of workers in the Abadan petrochemical complex this morning. He discussed the needs and requests of the workers, as well as the policy and objectives of the organization. On this topic, he said that it was with unity of speech and action that the people of Iran were able to reject the despot. Still, the machine has not returned to its full power. We must now adjust the workings of this vehicle in such a way as to insure that if the driver wants to go his own way, it will follow the way of the people by itself. We must make this vehicle unsuitable for despotism.

In this gathering, a group of workers expressed their needs and desires for housing and health care. The general director said that in these matters you must have revolutionary patience. But, of course, we will do what is necessary. Another group of workers asked for the removal of antisocial and antirevolutionary elements from society. Dr (Abidi) responded that the question of cleaning house in the petrochemical industry is being studied at the national level.

AHVAZ OPERATIONS STAFF DISCOVERS ARMS, AMMUNITION

DO151420 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Mar 79 DO

[Text] In addition to reports from PARS concerning the discovery of arms in Ahvaz, on 13 March as well 12 weapons were found by the strike group of the operations staff of Imam Khomeyni in the city of Ahvaz. This report indicates that during the past few days 32 weapons and a large amount of ammunition have been found by the group.

SCHOLAR TO ADDRESS ARABIC COMMUNITY OF ABADAN

DO151435 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Mar 79 DO

[Text] The brothers and sisters of Abadan are informed that the great scholar, Dr Mohammad (Sadeqi), will be having a meeting with the students and other groups of people tomorrow, Friday, from 1000 to 1200 in the college of oil of Abadan. During a program of questions and answers, he will respond to the questions of those present. In addition, at 1630 tomorrow afternoon the great scholar, Dr Mohammad (Sadeqi), will speak in the (Takhti) stadium of Abadan on the characteristics of an Islamic republic and the predominant spirit in true Islam. He will speak in both the Arabic and Persian languages. All brother Arabs and other honorable people of Abadan are invited to come tomorrow at 1630 to the (Takhti) stadium.

MORE REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 16 MARCH

Khomeyni Orders Suspension of Trials

LD161308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni has issued the following order pertaining to Iran's Islamic revolutionary courts:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: In view of the fact that the need for speeding up trials and passing sentences on criminals en masse has been removed, it is necessary that henceforth trials should take place under the supervision of the Council of the Islamic Revolution and the government of Islamic revolution; and toward this end the Council of Islamic Revolution has been instructed to work out and approve new regulations. It is therefore necessary for the Tehran central court, from this date until the approval of the new regulations, to halt trials; and the courts in the provincial cities should continue the business of questioning and trial of criminals, but carrying out the sentences passed by these courts will henceforth be dependent on confirmation from the central court, which will take place in accordance with the new regulations.

It is quite appropriate to remind you of the fact that all the revolutionary courts, except in cases of investigations of counterrevolutionary crimes, have no right whatsoever to interfere in other affairs, such as theft and other crimes that warrant legal punishment, since the extraordinary courts of the Islamic revolution are only concerned with investigating counterrevolutionary affairs at present and during the era of the suppressive regime.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.

Cities' 'Spring Cleaning'

LD161216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Our compatriots have began an all-out effort in order to clean up the cities and villages in various parts of the country today. Following a call by the Tehran municipality and a message from the great Mujahed, His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, the capital's citizens have been mobilized since the early hours of this morning in order to clean up Tehran's avenues and alleys.

On the eve of the new year Tehran is today once again witnessing a manifestation of the spirit of solidarity, cooperation and the monolithism of sundry groups of people who, by an unprecedented effort, have mobilized their resources in order to springclean Iran's greatest city. The Tehran municipality announced that henceforth all the capabilities of the municipality's 12 districts will be put into operation in various part of Tehran in a joint coordinated manner.

Guidelines for House Searches

LD161326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the prosecutor general of the Iranian Islamic revolution:

In His Almighty name: All the revolution committee and guards throughout Iran are hereby informed:

1. House searches are allowed only with permission from the revolution public prosecutor or, in case of difficulty, on instructions from the public prosecutor in the provincial city, or, in an emergency, on the responsibility of the local committee after the drawing up of a warrant, a copy of which should be sent to the public prosecutor.

2. During a house search, provided this is permitted, the impounding of money and assets is not allowed unless a definite instruction has been issued.

3. Tehran's Qasr prison can only receive the accused between 0800 and 1800. Those arrested at other hours will be held in the committee building until the prison opens.

Qahramanshahr Rally

LD161454 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] His Reverence Mohajeri, the representative dispatched by the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, the Imam Khomeyni, this morning attended a meeting of Qahramanshahr citizens, in which the ulema and clergymen also participated. He spoke about the need to preserve unity, about the Islamic republic and its foundations, the role of the army in the past regime and the Islamic national army, the role of the press and the mass media in the past and the need to purge the mass media. The men and women who took part in this rally then held a march in order to reaffirm their solidarity with the revolution and their support for the Iranian Islamic republic and the Islamic purdah.

Ahvaz Demonstration

LD161512 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tens of thousands of students and other groups of Ahvaz citizens, holding a big march in this city today, denounced imperialist plots. Today's demonstrations staged by the Ahvaz people began from the Hoseyniyeh A'zam and the surrounding streets, and the demonstrators, after passing through Simetri and Naderi Avenues, Sa'at Square and several other avenues, once again entered Hoseyniyeh A'zam and the surrounding streets. Today's marchers in Ahvaz once again expressed support for the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic revolution. The Ahvaz demonstrators also declared that until the Iranian Islamic republic is set up, they would continue their movement.

Abadan Teachers Reject Communism

DC170800 [Editorial Report DO] The Abadan National Oil Radio in Persian at 1600 GMT on 16 March carries an address by Dr Mohammad (Sadeqi) to the people and students of Abadan. Dr (Sadeqi's) remarks focus on the concept of an Islamic republic, and on the benefits to Iran to be gained from the inspiration of Islam. He explained that the teachings of Islam are essential for the struggle against hunger and poverty, and that these precepts can provide a better and richer life for all Iranians. Therefore, the people of Abadan are uged to "vote for the Islamic republic freely and with understanding, without fanaticism or fear." The Islamic republic is what we have all given our blood to achieve.

As he is concluding his presentation, Dr (Sadeqi) says: "There is a point that I would like to discuss. Frequently, the respected and dear teachers of Abadan come to me and say that recently some bogus announcements issued in the name of "the teachers society" [jame'eh-ye mo'allemin] have been distributed in this city. First of all we do not have a society with any such title in Abadan. The society of teachers would mean all the teachers of Abadan. There might be a small handful of people who have such ideas in their heads, but the overwhelming majority of teachers strongly object to the existance and distribution of these announcements. As a result, teachers frequently call me when I am at the committee or even at home. Sometimes they come to see me to say that these announcements have absolutely no connection with the community of teachers in Abadan.

"The objective of these announcements is to poison the attitude of the people toward the teachers of Abadan. For instance, in the University of Tehran and in public places they have written on the walls that all the teachers of Abadan were communists and they do not go to teach classes. Hearing this, our teachers were really upset, because that is an ugly insult to the teachers of Abadan. Nearly all teachers of Abadan are Muslims who harbor no concepts other than thos of Islam. These announcements published in the name of "the teachers society" are nothing but fabrications, payoffs and spreading poison.

"We hope that the dear students will not be deceived by reading these announcements. They should realize that the teaching community of Abadan has no objective other than going to class and fulfilling their responsibility as teachers. When our high school students read such announcements, they should ask their teachers and realize that such announcements have been denied by the vast majority of their teachers."

Tribes Support Revolution

LD161850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A total of 45 representatives of the tribes from Badman, Dalkan, Zahleh Kuh, Jiroft and the suburbs were received in Qom today by His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni. In the course of the meeting, the representatives, while expressing their support for the Iranian Islamic revolution on behalf of 30,000 tribesmen and women, stated that they would cast their votes in support of an Islamic republic in the forthcoming referendum. The Ayatollah Khomeyni made some remarks in response to these sentiments.

Qotbzadeh Addresses Rally

LD161900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hundreds of thousands of Tehran citizens this afternoon gathered in Jam-e Jam in support of the Islamic revolution and Sadeq Qotbzadeh, head of the Iranian Islamic revolution radio and television organization. During the gathering, a woman and a girl student expressed their support for the Islamic revolution, the establishment of an Islamic republic and condemned counterrevolutionary acts. A man also spoke about the significance of the veil within the context of Islam. Afterward, Qotbzadeh delivered a speech. He said: The Iranian Muslim people's struggle for their identity and the creation of Islamic justice occurred under the most appalling circumstances. More than 60,000 Iranian Muslims sacrificed their lives and 100,000 were wounded in order to establish an Islamic republic. Not only are we indebted to those who lost their relatives and dear ones, but we are also indebted to those selfless individuals.

Qotbzadeh then added: One of the peculiarities of the Islamic republic is the establishment of Islamic justice. One of the points in which the Muslims take pride is the fact that Islam always endeavors in favor of the deprived and the defenseless. In conclusion, Mr Qotbzadeh said: Beginning tomorrow, the voice and profile of Iranian Islamic revolution will try to clarify the concepts of the Islamic republic. Those with different views can also express their views from the voice and profile, providing their views are well-documented, scientific and logical.

Criticizing foreign correspondents and certain Iranian newspapers, Qotbzadeh said: Foreign correspondents confine themselves to the University of Tehran, without bothering to mix with the Iranian masses. They therefore publish false and counterrevolutionary reports.

Qotbzadeh, who was taking part in a press conference with the participation of domestic and foreign correspondents, answered questions put to him by various correspondents on a number of issues. A correspondent asked him about the control imposed on foreign correspondents, adding such practices were avoided in the past. Qotbzadeh replied: You have always tended to distort news reports. We cannot agree with such practices. Referring to the availability of the radio and television to others, Qotbzadeh said: So far, two people have volunteered to have a television debate; these people will have their say without any hindrance. As for not making public the list of those dismissed from the radio and television organization, Qotbzadeh said: This was simply to prevent people from reacting against these dismissed employees, for this would have been detrimental to them. Obviously, the cases of those individuals cooperating with SAVAK will be referred either to the Justice Ministry or the Islamic Revolutionary Court.

March in Esfahan

LD162118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tens of thousands of brothers and sisters in Esfahan took part in a march today. While condemning U.S. and Israeli plots in the region, they expressed their support for the Islamic republic, the Provisional Islamic Government, headed by Bazargan, and his appointments.

According to a report by our correspondents, at 1430 today, thousands of Esfahan women--while carrying slogans and placards in support of the Islamic republic, the Bazargan government and the Islamic veil, and after having gathered together at the city's mosque--joined a gathering held by countless Esfahan men at Jahan Pahlevan stadium. After a recitation from the Koran, a Mujahid woman read a resolution on behalf of the women of Esfahan. The resolution was later approved by the participants.

The resolution, which expressed support for the Islamic veil, also expressed the women's opposition to the actions of foreign agents who are trying to slow down the rapid pace of the Islamic revolution. The resolution also expressed support for the establishment of an Islamic republic, Bazargan's Islamic government and Qotbzadeh, the head of the voice and profile of the Iranian Islamic revolution. The resolution emphasizes that the Islamic revolutionary movement will continue until final victory. Afterwards, the Ayatollah Taheri, and Esfahan mullah, condemned the plots hatched by foreign agents. Later, an Esfahan university professor spoke about love and solidarity between people, and the importance of cutting off the hands of social parasites until final victory is achieved.

Tehran on Imperialism, Zionism

LD170210 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 2308 GMT on 16 March carries the following station commentary:

"We are approaching the new year, a new year different from all the previous ones. In the coming new year we must remember that, in addition to all the various celebrations, we must continue our struggle against imperialism and Zionism. What is most important, in order to make a success of this struggle and to vanquish imperialism and Zionism, we must maintain our unity and solidarity."

The station then broadcasts music until 2318 GMT, when it carries the following comment: "Did you watch the TV last night? Did you notice the great solidarity demonstrated by our Armenian compatriots? The Armenians who gave so many martyrs to our revolution? The Armenians, many of whom guard the streets till morning; the Armenians who have Iranian blood in their veins? They are proud of being Iranians."

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 17 MARCH

Bazargan Message to Government

LD171152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of the Provisional Iranian Revolutionary Islamic Government, announced in a circular to all government ministries and departments that considering the ruin and chaos left behind by the former regime, the risen and devoted people of Iran are dutybound to try to rebuild the ruins and meet the requirements in line with the reconstruction of the country in the second stage of the revolution, as they did in toppling the corrupt and unbridled regime.

The revolutionary spirit and strong arms of the people make it possible to renovate the present destruction in a short time, compensate for the inherited backwardness left us by the unbridled monarchy, and build a free, developed and powerful country. I now expect the dear workers and esteemed civil servants to display their ever-increasing loyalty to the sacred Iranian Islamic revolution and try even more to rebuild the country. Adhering to working hours in government departments and factories, true and genuine devotion to improving work and preventing any waste of materials and time are among our primary duties. Consequently, we are calling on all factory workers and noble civil servants to turn their departments and factories into centers of work and activity, and by reporting to work on time and observing working hours, help the organization and discipline in these centers. We hope that through the blessing and favor of God Almighty, and the unreserved efforts of the people as well as self-sacrifice and efforts by the civil servants, we might soon enjoy a developing, glorious and free Iran.

Fuman Demonstrations

LD171136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Thousands of schoolboys and schoolgirls and various groups of citizens of the provincial town of Fuman today marched and demonstrated in support for the government of Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of the Provisional Iranian Islamic Government. At the conclusion of these demonstrations, a five-point resolution was issued by the demonstrators, while supporting the continuation of the Iranian Islamic revolution under the leadership of the Imam Khomeyni, calling on all compatriots to preserve their unity and solidarity. The demonstrators also expressed their backing for all oppressed peoples.

SAVAK Agents Ordered Home

LD171434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs today announced that in order to purge the ministry of unhealthy individuals, 50 SAVAK operatives, who served abroad in the guise of consular cadres, have been recalled to Tehran.

The statement issued by the Foreign Ministry today in this connection says: Inspired by the auspicious revolution of the heroic Iranian nation and in order to purge the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and after investigating the records kept in the files existing at this ministry, instructions were issued so that 50 more operatives of the defunct state organization for intelligence and security--SAVAK--who used to engage in reporting tales in the guise of consular cadres in Iranian diplomatic centers abroad, should be recalled to Iran and their services terminated.

NIOC on Oil Production

LD171212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC] announced that the production of crude oil continues at about 2.5 million barrels per day. Out of this, 700,000 barrels are for domestic consumption and the rest is for export. The report indicates that the production and export of the crude oil continues fairly regularly and in accordance with plans, that so far around 15 million barrels of various types of crude oil have been exported in the form of single shipments and delivered to various purchasers. Meanwhile, long-term sales agreements have been signed with reputable international companies. These agreements will come into operation as of the second week of the Iranian new year.

New Governors, Welfare Society Head

LD171502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Ahmad Sadr Hajj Seyyed-Javadi, the minister of interior, today appointed Dr Seyyed 'Abdolvahhab Taleqani to the post of governor general of Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari. Similarly, Iraj Alborz was appointed governor of Mahallat; Shokrollah Tavakkol, governor of Varamin; Anushiravan Rigi, governor of Khash; Ahmad Zare'i, governor of Saravan; Mahmud Sane'i, governor of Zabol; and Mohsen Zarkhosh as governor of Iranshahr. Kazem Sami, the minister of health and welfare, appointed Ahmad Bidari as the head of the society of welfare education.

General Kamali To Be Tried

LD171406 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Brig Gen 'Abbas Kamali, who is accused of slayings in Zanjan, and who was arrested in Tehran, has been taken to Zanjan by the young militants from the Zanjan police staff so that he may be tried there. According to our correspondent's dispatch from Zanjan, Seyyed Asghar Hashemi, the city's notorious pseudoclergyman who was arrested by the Zanjan police staff, has undertaken not to wear eccelesiastical garb again. He served as chairman of the Zanjan City Council several times.

Pakistani Solidarity

LD171438 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] PARS has reported from Islamabad that the Pakistani people, in the course of ceremonies connected with Islamic solidarity day, have expressed their full support for the victory of the Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation. In this connection, resolutions were issued in all mosques in Pakistan which assured the Iranian people of support for their struggle and efforts toward the Islamization of their society under the leadership of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni.

Summer Crops

LD171446 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has announced: According to reports in hand certain landowners, thinking that new decisions would be taken on the ownership of agricultural land, are refraining from concluding agreements with the cultivators of summer crops. We hereby wish to inform all owners of agricultural land that the government fully respects ownership, and if certain irresponsible individuals in their speeches or articles have expressed certain views in this connection, these views are their personal views which have been expressed thanks to the freedom of speech.

Therefore, in view of the government's view safeguarding the principle of ownership, should they wish to conclude agreements with summer crop cultivators or with other agricultural producers, all landowners are expected to take steps toward the utilization of land and the production of agricultural produce. They should have full confidence in the government's definite support for their rights.

Minister on Awqaf, PARS

LD171320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] The minister of information and propaganda and supervisor of the Awqaf organization, in an exclusive interview with the voice of the Iranian Islamic revolution, revealed that former responsible officials in the Awqaf organization had hatched secret plots against the Imam Khomeyni. In another part of his interview about the executive plans of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, Mr Minachi said: In the future, efforts will be made to merge certain units of the PARS news agency and the radio and television, which have the same duties, so that the PARS news agency may change from its previous vast structure into something simpler.

PLO Office in Ahvaz

DO171410 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 17 Mar 79 DO

[Summary] "At noon today, during a special ceremony, the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization was opened in Ahvaz. After reading a selection of Koranic verses, His Holiness (Musavi Jazayari), the representative of the Islamic Republic Party and the representative of Imam Khomeyni in Ahvaz, saluted the opening of this office in Ahvaz. In the course of his remarks, he observed that the philosophy behind opening the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Ahvaz is contained in the Islamic revolution. If we recognize the nature of the Islamic revolution, then we will also understand this philosophy.

"If our revolution were nationalistic or economic, then, of course, there would be no room for such a task. But in fact, ours is a humanistic revolution in which we seek to build men and express our humanism. It is a revolution of justice against oppression, Islam against atheism and a constructive revolution."

"Then Mr. (Kalami) from the armed forces of the Islamic revolution in Ahvaz gave an address in which he stated that the light of the revolution has illuminated all corners of the world."

"Next, Mr Abu Ja'far, the head of the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Ahvaz, delivered a speech in which he said that the success of the Iranian Islamic revolution over the forces of imperialism and Zionism is a preliminary step for victory in Palestine and for the people of Palestine." He recalled the comments of Mr Yasir 'Arafat, who noted that we are two peoples within one, and two revolutions within one revolution.

"Today on the first day of the opening of the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization, we had a discussion with Abu Ja'far, the office head:

[Question] "Mr Abu Ja'far, you have been appointed the head of the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Ahvaz. Can you tell us why Ahvaz was selected for your office?

[Answer] "In discussing the reason for the selection of Ahvaz, the remarks of Brother Abu Ammar should be mentioned, in which he said we are two revolutions within one, and we are two peoples in one. The reason for the selection of Ahvaz is based on the request of our Muslim brothers in Khuzestan to our dear brother, Abu Ammar, that an office of the Palestine revolution be established in Khuzestan.

[Question] "Can you tell us how many people will be working in the office and what programs they will be carrying out in the future?

[Answer] "There will be very few workers in this office, but in the future the number will be 35 million Iranians who constitute the entire body of Iranian revolutionaries. The great leader of the Iranian revolution, before coming to Iran, announced that in the future all the revolutionary force of Iran would be at the disposal of the Palestine revolution."

[Question] "Will there be other offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization opening in other cities in the Iranian Islamic Republic?"

[Answer] "In fact, all the cities visited by Abu Ammar sought to have offices opened in them, but we feel that every revolutionary, religious Iranian is a representative of the Palestinian revolution. This is true if there are offices of the revolution in that city or not."

New PARS Chief

LD171821 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Naser Minachi, the information minister and head of the Awqaf organisation has appointed Mohammad Reza Sharif as the head of PARS. Mr Sharif has been introduced by the general assembly of PARS news agency as head of the news agency.

Fighting in Afghan City

LD171726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to reliable reports from Afghanistan, at 1830 today, the garrison in Herat fell following a series of demonstrations by the people of Herat and a siege of the town's garrison. The reports add that shooting and clashes around the garrison lasted for 3 and 1/2 hours. After the garrison fell, the people took to the streets, using confiscated vehicles and arms, and shouting "God Is Great." The demonstrations continue.

National Front Anniversary

LD172218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Dr Karim Sanjabi, secretary general of the Iran National Front, announced that the National Front gathering to celebrate the historic day of 20 March will take place at 1000 on Tuesday at Freedom Square, formerly called Shayad Square. The Iran National Front had previously appointed Baharestan Square as the rendezvous point for this gathering.

March at Shiraz Airbase

LD172211 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Members of the air force at the Taleqani Base in Shiraz held a march from the base site to the governorate-general square in support of the Islamic republic. At the governorate-general square, the representative of Imam Khomeyni, Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, gave a speech expressing appreciation for the struggles of the air force members. Ayatollah Rabbani referred to order and discipline in the army, and said that the senior officers ought to regard the soldiers and members as their brothers.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 18 MARCH

Police March

LD181108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0905 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following circular was issued by the public relations office of the State Police Department: Police Department personnel stationed in Tehran are requested to report to the Police Department headquarters at 0800 on Monday, tomorrow. In observance of the wishes of the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni, and in line with the wishes of valiant Iranian people, Police Department personnel will begin a march on Monday throughout the country at 1000 in order to strengthen their friendship.

Government Spokesman's Press Conference

LD181324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] In a press conference today, the government spokesman announced that a list containing the names of those barred from leaving the country has already been prepared and forwarded to the passport department and all border-crossing posts. He said that other Iranians may now leave the country, if they take into consideration the regulations which govern such steps. The spokesman added that those planning to pay a visit abroad must observe these regulations, as follows:

1. All applicants may refer to the passport department in Tehran, and should bring with them a (?copy) of their identity cards, passports and six 6x4 inch photos, as of Monday 19 March.

2. All applicants are required to complete a questionnaire prepared for this purpose and hand it over to the passport department, along with other documents. The questionnaire may be obtained from the passport department.

3. All civil servants, whether in the army or other government departments, including those employed, resigned, dismissed as well as those who have been retired during the past 3 years, must receive a permit from their respective departments allowing them to leave the country.

4. Students planning to continue their education abroad must have a valid document of acceptance from their respective universities abroad, and produce a photocopy of it together with other documents to the passport department.

5. Applicants without valid passports are required to produce the necessary papers, in addition to the aforementioned papers, to the passport department so that a passport may be issued.

6. All the aforementioned applicants may then refer again to the passport department after 3 days and, provided their names are not included in the list of names barred from leaving the country, receive their passports and exit permits.

The government spokesman added that the foregoing regulations also cover those holding diplomatic or service passports.

Mr Amir Entezam then said that all airlines and travel agencies have been instructed that only those who possess a special permit from a special commission set up to control passports may leave the country. Consequently, only those having such permits may be able to purchase air tickets.

Referring to regulations governing trials by Islamic revolutionary courts, the spokesman said: The Council of Ministers will shortly formulate and approve these regulations and communicate them to the Revolutionary Council. In reply to our correspondent about the new regulations concerning trials, the spokesman said: By and large, the method of trials, conditions, regulations which must be observed during trials as well as the use of juries and the right to use the services of defense lawyers, and possibly the right of appeal, will be covered by these regulations.

Amir Entezam emphasized that all trials will be public, that all accused, whether in the army or civilians, will be tried in revolutionary courts and no special court will be held for the accused members of the armed forces. Referring to former Prime Minister Hoveyda, he said: His trial will be public and will last for 3 days, since all the necessary documents concerning his 13-year term as prime minister will be collected and brought up in court.

In reply to our correspondent's question concerning requests made from abroad to show leniency toward Hoveyda, Entezam said: We have received many letters from all parts of the world which deal in particular with Mr Hoveyda's case and which request a display of leniency. Even the former French prime minister has written some letters in this connection. He added: These letters indicate views and the interest of foreign countries in a certain individual, but the final decision about his punishment is that of the court's, as the government will observe the principle of noninterference in judicial matters.

In reply to a correspondent's question about the situation in Afghanistan, the spokesman said: The Iranian Government will under no circumstances interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and we have not received any official report about the situation in this country.

Commenting on Iran's policy of nonalinement, the spokesman said: We have officially announced our interest in becoming a member of the nonalined nations.

The spokesman then said: Freedom of the press will be protected by the government, which will not allow any (?disruption) in this procedure.

A correspondent asked: The government had announced that it would prevent demonstrations; but in the past few days we witnessed some demonstrations. Is the government doing anything about this? The spokesman said: The government has already drawn the attention of various groups and classes to the subject of demonstrations. Apart from such pronouncements and statements, the government is unable to do anything else at present. He then added: We are planning to allocate an area in the northwestern part of Azadi Square [formerly Shahyad Square] for speeches and demonstrations, so that city traffic will not be hindered.

With respect to certain difficulties created by U.S. (?passport offices) against Iranians living in the United States, the government spokesman said that a protest has been filed with the U.S. Embassy by the Foreign Ministry, and that we will pursue this matter until results can be obtained.

In reply to our correspondent's question concerning the (?hijacking) of six helicopters from Iran, Entezam said: The [name indistinct] company has reported that helicopters had been chartered and since the agreement for their use had expired and not been renewed they had therefore been taken away. The Council of Ministers in its session today approved a number of decrees on various matters which will be announced in later news bulletins.

NIOC Delegation to Agha Jari

LD181254 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] We now draw your attention to a telephone report from Abadan: This morning, Hasan Nazih, the managing director of the National Iranian Oil Company--NIOC--heading a 100-strong delegation from the NIOC and the office of the prime minister, arrived in Agha Jari. The visit is aimed at purging undesirable and counterrevolutionary elements, as well as abolishing redundant posts in the NIOC, including matters related to storing and refining the Agha Jari gas. Mr Nazih will also attend to complaints by the employees of the oil and gas industry, as well as investigating the files of the individuals who under the former oppressive regime caused discontent among the staff.

Minister Meets Soviet Ambassador

LD181244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Iran met with Commerce Minister Reza Sadr at noon today. In the course of the meeting the expansion of trade relations between the two countries on the basis of mutual understanding and friendship was discussed. The two sides expressed the hope that bilateral relations will expand more than in the past.

Earthquake Northeast of Tehran

LD181224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1109 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to the Iranian geophysical institute, at 0850 today an earthquake was registered 120 kms northeast of Tehran, near Amol and Sari. The magnitude of the earthquake was 4.2 on the Richter scale. So far, we have had no report on any possible damage.

Khomeyni Committee on Government

LD181350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1115 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Announcement issued by the propaganda office of Iman Khomeyni]

[Text] In the name of Almighty God, dear compatriots: As previously announced in implementing the instruction by the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, the government announces its readiness to solve the peoples' problems by taking into consideration their possibilities and priorities, and by accepting the presentation of constructive methods. All government authorities, as well as the committees throughout the country, are ready to undertake the necessary cooperation in responding to public requests and needs, and to accept suggestions. By taking into consideration the fact that solving problems and giving logical answers to people throughout the country are the government's duties, and those of the responsible officials, the propaganda office of Imam Khomeyni is therefore asking the dear compatriots to refrain from referring to this office or contacting it by telephone. They should instead contact the pertinent responsible authorities. Naturally, if they do not obtain any results from these authorities in the course of their contacts, they can discuss their problems and suggestions regarding religious, social or political problems as well as their needs and their complaints by dialing the telephone numbers to be mentioned later in the city of Qom 24 hours a day.

There is no doubt that the revolutionary love of dear compatriots will prevent them from reporting or discussing unnecessary matters, so that the officials in charge of this propaganda office will be able to continue to render their important and vital services. The telephone numbers are: 91463, 91464, 5656, 3017 and 7272.

[Signed] Propaganda office of Imam Khomeyni in Qom.

Borders Closed to Afghans

LD181215 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1140 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] A number of Afghan citizens, due to the internal clashes, have taken refuge within the eastern boundaries of Iran. Due to their needs for food, the border patrols and gendarmerie have been instructed to provide food for them and to make arrangements, without any delay, for their return to Afghanistan. It was further ordered that all borders between Iran and Afghanistan be closed against any and all attempts at entry by refugees until further notice.

Awqaf Minister Notes Plot

LD181605 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Following the interview given by Minister of Information and Propaganda and head of Awqaf Dr Naser Minachi, during which he referred to a plot hatched in Awqaf against the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the minister stressed today that the plot in question had been hatched by former governors-general of Korasan and Tehran together with the former head of Awqaf, and that the Awqaf personnel who actually helped to disclose the plot had no part in it at all. He also pointed out that in view of investments made by SAVAK and the Kish organization, one should not presume that the present personnel of the Kish development organization, who have already declared their support for the Iranian Islamic revolution, have had any contacts with SAVAK.

Asadabad Communication Center

LD181755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The employees of Asadabad satellite communication station announced in a message that on 11 March the last foreigners left the Asadabad satellite communication station. The message says that, contrary to the belief of many who thought that the Asadabad satellite communication center would not be able to operate without foreign help, the said station is presently being managed in the best way possible thanks to the efforts of each and every individual employed there. The employees of the Asadabad satellite communication station express the hope that this station--the largest electronics complex in Iran--should be managed by Iranians.

DPRK Delegation

JN181854 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, this morning received the vice premier of the DPRK who is visiting Iran at the head of an official delegation. Bazargan received from him a congratulatory letter from His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK.

Yesterday, the Korean delegation met in Qom with leader of the Islamic revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni. The delegation includes the DPRK foreign minister.

Referendum Forms

LD181900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a report, a number of printed referendum forms have recently been distributed among the people by irresponsible individuals. It is hereby announced that these forms are devoid of value, and that information on the referendum and the distribution of the relevant cards will be announced by the Interior Ministry and the government spokesman in the near future. We request the dear compatriots not to accept these forms and not to deliver their identity cards to irresponsible individuals.

Provincial Security Officials Arrested

LD181858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, the Imam Khomeyni's Islamic revolution committee in Shahr-e Kord announced today that Col Mohammad Nuri, the police chief of Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari; Ali Nowruzi; Habid Mohammadi Samani; Daryush Mohammadi; Hoseyn Esma'ili; Savar 'Ali Hafizi; and Mohammad Khodaberdi, the provincial guards who had acted against the Islamic revolution of the people of Shahr-e Kord, were arrested by security officials of the Shahr-e Kord revolution committee, so that their crimes might be considered.

Khomeyni Meetings

LD181914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Members of the air and land forces met with Imam Khomeyni at his residence this afternoon.

The imam spoke about the unity and solidarity between the army, religious leaders and the nation in the government of the Islamic republic. Representatives of the Eritrean Liberation Organization and a group of the Lebanese guilds' representatives were also received by the imam this afternoon.

Qorveh Meeting

LD181920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a report by the Islamic revolution committee in Qorveh City, His Holiness Sheykh Hoseyn Kermani, the Imam Khomeyni's representative who has been commissioned by the imam to consider the problems of the people of this city and to create greater understanding between the Sunni and Shi'ite brothers in this region, took part at a meeting of 2,000 people in one of the city mosques. In a speech, he described the noble aims of Islam and invited the Sunni and Shi'ite to forget their differences and to foment a unity of word between them. The people of Qorveh later issued an 11-article resolution and declared their full support for an Islamic republic and the Provisional Government of Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister. And in the presence of Imam Kermani, the foundation stone was laid of a new Islamic monastery, funds for which have been provided by Imam Khomeyni.

Civil Defense Head Interviewed

LD181924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Engineer Iraj Ameri, new supervisor of the national civil defense organization, in an interview with a PARS reporter this morning, stressed the necessity for strengthening this organization and elaborated on its future plans.

Engineer Ameri said that in the past, the civil defense organization had been a club for the retired and jaded officers of the army, who had occupied all posts of this organization without any expertise, and who placed all the employees under heavy pressure and suffocation. Therefore, in the early days of the revolution, the selected committee of the official revolutionary employees prevented the army employees from entering the organization's headquarters. The revolutionary committee, through investigation of past records, has discovered much wastage and embezzlement.

He indicated that the information on wastage will be made public when completed. The supervisor of the civil defense organization said that it has an active membership in 43 countries, and its headquarters is in Geneva. But up to now, unfortunately, the service of this organization in our country has in most cases been superficial and ostentatious. We have many experts and facilities for training firemen and medics, and for storage and other fields, and thus we can render serious cooperation in providing air raid shelters, and safety measures for all residential and commercial buildings, hotels and cinemas.

Khomeyni Warning to Military

LD182350 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1630 GMT on 18 March carries a report on Imam Khomeyni's meeting with army and air force personnel today. The 9-minute report begins with a speech by an unidentified member of the air force who denounces the previous regime, praises the victory of the Islamic revolution, and pledges support for the imam. His speech is interspersed by shouts of "God is great."

This speech is followed by a recording of Khomeyni's 5-minute speech. Khomeyni condemns the tyranny of the past and the evils that it inflicted on the nation, creating division and disunity in the nation. Thanks to the support of the air force and other sections of the army, he says, the Islamic movement attained success and curtailed the reign of tyranny in Iran.

He goes on: "I hope that the oppressors will no longer be able to find root in this country or to rule you and us. I hope that this country will be your own property and our property. Your endeavors throughout the time when the Islamic movement was in progress [words indistinct] is obvious. I am grateful to you. I and you both are (?followers) of Islam, and both ought to be loyal to Islam and the Koran. My brothers, it was due to our pride of faith in Islam that we attained victory. It was due to our pride of faith in the lofty teaching of Islam that we overcame all satanic powers, however empty-handed we were. My friends, beware [words indistinct]; they have not fallen asleep; (?they are after us); they are in ambush; they wish to create division between you and us, and between yourselves. Beware and if, God forbid, there be people among you who may wish to create division, you must alert them and tell them that creating such division is tantamount to a return to the time of suffocation and tyranny."

Khomeyni further stresses the value of solidarity and unity of purpose, and prays for the success and greater achievement of the audience and the fulfillment of their Islamic duties.

National Front Shiraz Celebrations

D0181655 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1546 GMT 18 Mar 79 D0

[Text] In order to celebrate the nationalization of the oil industry, which was achieved by an anti-imperialist and anticolonialist figure, the National Front of Iran, Fars branch,will hold ceremonies on Tuesday, 29 Esfand [20 March] in the Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq camp. These ceremonies will take place in what used to be called the (Jangardi) camp located at the base of (Kaftarak) Street at 1630 on the day after tomorrow. The National Front of Iran, Fars branch, invites the people to join the celebration.

Marches in Khuzestan

D0181729 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1629 GMT 18 Mar 79 D0

[Text] This is Ahvaz, the voice of the Iranian Islamic revolution. Dear listeners, please listen to an announcement from the 92d armored division of Khuzestan, Ahvaz:

In the name of the Almighty, the Iranian Islamic National Army will be initiating marches all across the country at 1000 on Monday, 19 March. The marches will serve to rededicate the army to the Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and to support the Islamic republic. The route of the march in Ahvaz will be along Naderi Avenue and 30 Meter Avenue to the A'zam Hoseyniyah. The dear compatriots are expected to join their military brothers in this national and Islamic display. Similar marches will be held at the same time in the cities of Dezful, Susangerd, Haft Gel and Khorramshahr.

Islamic Court of Shiraz

D0181805 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1721 GMT 18 Mar 79 D0

[Text] Announcement No. 2 of the Islamic Revolution Court of Shiraz: In the name of the Almighty, the investigation of charges against counterrevolutionaries by the Islamic Court of Shiraz requires that all evidence be in the possession of the court. Consequently, the Islamic revolution court asks the respected people of Shiraz and all strugglers and members of revolutionary committees to present evidence in their possession against counterrevolutionary elements and SAVAK, and the police, to the court. The Islamic Revolution Court is located in what was formerly called the reception palace. We thank you in advance for your cooperation.

[Signed] The Islamic Revolution Court of Shiraz.

Shiraz Marches

D0181818 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1721 GMT 18 Mar 79 D0

[Excerpts] We have another announcement: At 1000 tomorrow, the military units located in Shiraz will follow two different routes of march.

The society of Islamic women of Shiraz invites all its struggling and revolutionary sisters to join them in a sincere and Islamic gathering at 0900 on Tuesday, 29 Esfand [20 March]. They will be marching in demonstration of their unqualified support for the Islamic revolution which is the expression of the great Islamic spirit and glory of Iran. The gathering point will be at [words indistinct] (?Ahmed ibn Musa Square), and there will be a speech.

[Signed] The society of Islamic women of Shiraz.

Appeal for Help in Sanandaj

ID182122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 18 Mar 79 ID

[Text] This announcement was issued by the chief of the general staff of the Islamic Iranian Army an hour ago: The committed and revolutionary Islamic, valiant and patriotic religious leaders of Sanandaj City are hereby asked to frustrate the antirevolutionary measures with the cooperation of their brothers in the army.

[Signed] Major General Qarani, Chief of the General Staff of the Islamic Iranian Army.

DPRK Delegation's Departure

ID182132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 Mar 79 ID

[Text] The DPRK delegation left Tehran for home this afternoon. While in Iran, the deputy premier and foreign minister of the DPRK, who led the five-man delegation, presented a congratulatory message from the DPRK president to Imam Khomeyni. During their visit in our country, the DPRK delegation also held talks with Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Islamic Government of Iran, and Karim Sanjabi, the foreign minister.

Khomeyni Instructions to Minister

ID182248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 18 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, in a message addressed to the minister of labor and social affairs, asked the latter to see to the workers' complaints. The text of this message is as follows:

In God Almighty's name, to Your Excellency the minister of labor: Complaints have been recently received from noble workers asking for attention to be paid to their situation. No one ought to forget the role of the workers' and employees' strikes in large and small factories in the promotion of the aim of the Iranian nation, which is putting an end to tyranny and devastating colonialism, and establishing the just Islamic government. You ought to see as soon as possible to their conditions of life and work. The struggling workers ought to know that with revolutionary patience and tolerance, their difficulties will be removed. They also know that a study of the factories and employers with whom they work requires time, in which the just rights of the workers and employers can be realized. It also takes time to acquaint employers who refuse to pay the workers with their obligations, so that they can fulfil their duties, or else leave the scene. It takes time to assist those employers who are unable to pay the workers because of these strikes. Sooner or later, the just and (?lawful wages) of the workers throughout Iran ought to be paid to them.

I ask the valiant workers not to listen to the self-seeking propaganda of some elements. They will receive the consideration of the just Islamic government in the very best manner, and their rights will be realized. After a study of the situation in the factories, wages ought to be increased so that workers may be saved from shortages of necessities and, thus, enabled to live in a free and prosperous environment like other people. I ask all workers to continue at their work and to engage themselves in the collection of evidence that could facilitate consideration to be given to their complaints, and those of the factory and the employer. I shake the hands of all the workers.

Your Excellency, you know that Islam pays special respect to the working class. Islam wants to assist the oppressed so that they take their destiny into their own hands. I thank you for your efforts in this respect.

Another point concerns the women who have been kept apart from a healthy environment. We hope that with the change of the social environment in Iran, all the injustices that resulted from that environment will be eliminated. It has been heard that they have asked for work. It is necessary that you should consider their case in the best possible way, and facilitate their welfare by employing them in appropriate jobs.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.

PASSPORT APPLICANTS REQUESTED TO WAIT

ID190924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0825 GMT 19 Mar 79 ID

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the office of the prime minister in connection with passport applicants: This is to inform the public that the place and date of issuing exit permit forms will be announced by the voice and profile of Iran today or tomorrow. Applicants are therefore requested not to refer to the passport department until further notice.

AFGHANISTAN

SNA: MUSLIM REVOLUTIONARIES REPORT SUCCESSES

LD171202 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0957 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad--The Muslim revolutionaries in Afghanistan have captured an Afghan Government forces camp following fierce battles between the two sides in the town of (Hurbuz) in Paktia Province in Afghanistan.

This was announced today by a spokesman for the National Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan. He said that the battles between the Muslims and the government forces around the camp resulted in the destruction of two armored vehicles, a military transport vehicle and the killing of one soldier and the injury of two others. Some 40 government soldiers fled.

The spokesman went on to add that fierce battles are now taking place in Faryab and Samangan Provinces for the control of a strategic pass, while government forces, complete with weapons, have surrendered to the Muslim revolutionary forces in the regions of (Mar) and (Kisar). The local governor appointed by the communist government has fled.

ENVOY IN TEHRAN PROTESTS KILLING OF AFGHANS

BK161436 [Editorial Report BK] Kabul in English to South Asia at 1400 GMT on 16 March carries a partially indistinct report, which says: "Sometime back foreign publications and information sources stated that about 3,000 Afghan citizens have been killed in (?Esfahan) and certain other parts of Iran." The item goes on to say that these actions of certain "prejudiced fanatics" have "caused deep anxiety to the Afghan authorities." It continues: "Therefore, the charge d'affaires of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Tehran was instructed to contact the authorities of the provisional Government of Iran and obtain a necessary explanation of the matter." It says: "Similarly, the charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs" and was asked to provide an immediate explanation of the matter."

The report adds that the people and Government of Afghanistan "have feelings of profound friendship for their Iranian brethren" and that Afghanistan expects that all such actions which undermine the friendship between the two countries will be stopped.

GOVERNMENT DECLARATION SAYS IRANIAN SOLDIERS IN HERAT

BK190426 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 18 Mar 79 BK

[Text] (?We now present to you) the government declaration of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

Our beloved country might have heard that about a month and a half ago, Radio Tehran announced that they had gathered together 7,000 Afghan citizens for sending them back to Afghanistan shortly afterwards. In actual fact they were not Afghan citizens but were Iranian soldiers dressed in (?Herati local costumes). Four thousand of these managed to get settlement in Herat Province with the assistance of the Iranian consul so that they could create unrest there. [Words indistinct] Radio Tehran broadcast detailed declarations in which these [words indistinct].

Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, leader of the Shi'ites (?sect, observed) that in Afghanistan those people who have brotherly and religious ties with [word indistinct] are traitors. The basic idea behind this declaration is to instigate the toiling Shi'ites of Afghanistan against their people's government.

At present reactionary religious leaders of Iran, on the basis of their religious fanaticism, are trying to create obstacles in the way of our revolution. Brave and toiling Muslims of Afghanistan, similar to their (?brethren in Iran), will never allow foreign aggressors on their soil and will fight with full might and (?crush) all enemies regardless of their (?appearance).

We invite all gallant and noble people of beloved Afghanistan to pledge their solidarity and consolidation in joining hands with each other more than ever before and deliver deadly blows on the aggressors of our territory and looters of our property. Our Herati brothers should immediately deliver all these aggressors and their (?so-called supporters) to the government authorities wherever they may happen to be.

PAKISTAN

SPOKESMAN DENIES GUERRILLA TRAINING OF AFGHAN REFUGEES

BK190552 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Mar 79 BK

[Text] An official spokesman told newsmen in Rawalpindi this afternoon that nearly 45,000 Afghan nationals have sought refuge in Pakistan. The majority of the refugees are living in the NWFP [Northwest Frontier Province], while the rest are in Baluchistan. The spokesman said the Pakistani Government is providing shelter and subsistence allowance to these refugees on humanitarian basis. Replying to a question, he said the government is considering the question of securing financial assistance from certain international humanitarian agencies for the maintenance of the Afghan refugees. He said the Government of Afghanistan has not asked for their repatriation.

He told a questioner that no guerrilla training is being given to the refugees in any of the camps.

HAQ COMMENTS ON AFGHAN RELATIONS, REFUGEES

BK191042 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 19 Mar 79 BK

[Text] President General Mohammed Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan is trying its level best to maintain a peaceful stance toward Afghanistan as they believe that the two countries should live like close neighbors. Talking to newsmen at the Peshawar airport before his departure for Rawalpindi after a brief visit this afternoon, he expressed the hope that by the grace of God they would succeed in this endeavor. The president emphasized that whatever is happening in Afghanistan was their internal matter and they had no intention of interfering in it.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that there were about 35,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan, out of which about 25,000 were in the frontier province itself. We have not made hue and cry about this. We consider this a humanitarian problem. However, we are now invoking the international agencies' assistance for them. The president said that these refugees could stay in Pakistan as long as they are peaceful and do not use the Pakistani soil for any activity which may jeopardise the Pakistan-Afghanistan relations. We would give them all possible assistance until they return to Afghanistan.

He said the Afghan commerce minister was expected to come to Pakistan by the middle of next month which would open up a lot of avenues for collaboration and cooperation in the field of commerce and trade between the two countries. He said: We have offered our very sincere assistance to Afghanistan in the matter of transit trade via Karachi to insure that commodities imported by them are transported by fastest possible means. He said they had also offered some other assistance to Afghanistan like wheat and sugar. They had sold them 30,000 tons of rice.